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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1504 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 西曆千六百十六年七月廿三日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

ASQUITH CALMS DOWN CRITICS WHO CALL FOR MESOPOTAMIA INQUIRY

Emphasises That All Government's Advisers Oppose Publication of Papers

HE PROMISES JUSTICE

Won't Conceal Shortcomings Nor Shield Any Responsible; Carson is Satisfied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—The House of Commons was crowded today, in expectation of what might possibly be a critical debate on Sir Edward Carson's motion, asking for the formation of select committees to inquire into the conduct of the operations at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Government's naval, military and diplomatic advisers strongly protested against the publication of papers, but the Government recognised the anxiety of the public regarding these matters and, therefore, did not complain of Sir Edward Carson's motion, but, in view of the critical nature of the present military operations and also the prospects appertaining to them, the Government very much deprecated a debate, which would give the outside world the impression that they were divided internally.

The Government hoped and believed, in regard to Mesopotamia in particular, that ample provision was being made to meet the requirements of the troops and the campaign. The Government did not desire to conceal past shortcomings or to shield whoever was directly responsible for them.

He reminded the House of the complexity and length of the Crimea inquiry and said that similar difficulties would face them if they made the inquiries proposed by Sir Edward Carson. He believed the Government's proposals would meet the situation better.

The Hon. Aubrey Herbert: Will the men responsible for Mesopotamia keep their positions during the inquiry?

Mr. Asquith: We must not condemn them unheard. Wherever there is a prima facie case of incapacity, the Government will not hesitate to act. We have done so in more than one instance.

Sir Edward Carson said that, after Mr. Asquith's statement, it would be futile to proceed with the debate.

HOLD UP U-BOAT'S LETTER

Spanish Authorities Said Not to Have Delivered It to Embassy

Madrid, June 23, (via Paris)—Great interest and curiosity is manifested over the visit of the German submarine to Cartagena bearing a letter to King Alfonso from the German Emperor. El Liberal is skeptical concerning the explanation that the leter is merely one of thanks for the treatment shown the Germans interned from the Kameruns.

The paper points out the peculiarity of the choice of a submarine to carry imperial documents and says that the commander of the undersea craft committed an offense against international rules by entering the port and communicating with the German interned ship Roma before the Spanish naval authorities were consulted.

Premier Romanones, interviewed concerning the visit, says that the Spanish Government will not permit its neutrality to be brought into question under any circumstances and will insist on the strict observance of international regulations concerning the entrance of belligerent warships into neutral ports.

The letter which the submarine brought has not been turned over to the German Embassy and no further details have been learned regarding it.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 97.5 and the minimum 78.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.2 and 74.1.

Yunnanese a Day's March From Chengtu After Beating Szechuenese at Shihchiao

Li Lieh-chun's Army Passes Sunkai; Mo Kwing-sun Advancing on Canton; Republicans Capture Shuntak

Government Taking Firm Steps to Preserve Order

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, July 21.—In view of the disturbed condition of Hunan, Kwangtung and Szechuen, the Government wired yesterday that anyone disobeying Presidential mandates hereafter will be treated as rebels and suppressed without mercy, as a strong hand is necessary to deal with the situation. Otherwise, reunion is impossible.

The situation in Hunan grows worse day by day. Kiangsi an. Hupeh are making military preparations against the Kuomintang Radicals. The situation in Szechuen and Kwangtung is better.

Chow Chun and Li Lieh-chun have agreed to come up to Peking and Lung Chi-kwang has agreed to hand over his powers to Lu Yung-ting. At Canton the government is at its wits end how to employ the Kuomintang leaders, Sun Yat-sen, Hwang Hsing, Li Lieh-chun and others.

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, July 20.—The Yunnanese have defeated a force of Szechuenese troops at Shihchiao, 10 li north of Kienchow. The Yunnanese are now one day's march from Chengtu.

Tsai Ao has telegraphed that he is leaving Luchow immediately for Chengtu. His telegram has caused great satisfaction. Liu Cheng-ho, who was appointed to act as Tuchun by General Chow Chun, pending the arrival of Tsai Ao, is expected here tomorrow.

Canton, July 20.—Fighting has been resumed. General Li Lieh-chun's troops have passed Sunkai. General Mo Kwing-sun's forces, which are near Fatshan, are marching on Canton.

The city, at present, is quiet. The Republicans have captured Shuntak district.

Lung Chi-kwang's subordinates are demanding payment of $2,000,000 before surrendering. The Cantonese are indignant that Lung Chi-kwang allows his subordinates to destroy valuable arms before retiring.

Chang Hsun's Men Mutiny

Hankow, July 20.—On July 17, the troops of General Chang Hsun, now stationed at Kiukiang, having been detailed from Nanking, mutinied and looted the people who live outside the city of Kiukiang. They have even penetrated into a part of the British Concession and the people have suffered from them very much. —*Eastern News Agency.*

Military Conference Here

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports:—The conference to prepare for making good military affairs, to be held at Shanghai, will discuss about ways and means to pay off all the vast military expense of the independent provinces. The total amount thus required is estimated at $10,000,000 and besides there is a need to defray about $5,000,000 as expenses for disbanding the new recruits throughout the whole country.

Removing Woosung Garrison

According to The Eastern Times, the 10th Division now stationed at Woosung has been ordered to be stationed at the Southern Park in Peking.

Press To Entertain M.Ps.

The local Chinese newspapers Shunpao, Sinwanpao, the Eastern Times, the National Herald, the China Times, Tsunhua Sinpao, the Republican Daily News, the Minghsinpao, Hsin Chunwaipao and Kungho Sinpao have invited the members of both Houses of Parliament to a tea pary at 2 p.m. today.

Mesopotamia Captives' Whereabouts a Mystery

American Ambassador Tries To Find Where Turks Sent Them, But Fails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Mr. H. W. Forster, in the House of Commons, today, stated that, despite the efforts made by the American Ambassador in Constantinople, the whereabouts of the majority of the prisoners captured in Mesopotamia is not known.

30,000 More Coolies To France and Russia

Ships from Tientsin bring further news concerning the embarkation of Chinese coolies for France. It is stated that there are now no less than 30,000 coolies whose passages have been booked and who are under contract to proceed to France and Russia for labor of all kinds.

Those embarking for France will depart by steamer via the Suez route, whilst those for Russia will proceed by train. Every coolie is stated to be a trained worker and they are all physically fit. They are to wear a special uniform, made of khaki.

It is also stated that these coolies have obtained the sanction of the Chinese government to embark for France, and that the Germans have protested against this step, saying that China is breaking her neutrality by allowing laborers to work for Russia and France.

Mr. Asquith To Ask £300,000,000 Credit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—It is understood that Mr. Asquith will ask for a credit of £300,000,000 to prosecute the war during the recess.

MARSHALL, FAIRBANKS ARE PERSONAL FRIENDS

Candidates, For First Time In History, From Same City, Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Ind., June 16.—For the first time in the history of American politics the candidates for the Vice-Presidency of both the Democratic and Republican parties are from the same city, Indianapolis.

Vice-President Marshall, who was renominated by acclamation at the St. Louis Convention last night, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, who was named by the Chicago Convention, despite their difference politically, also are warm personal friends of long standing.

Among the first to congratulate Mr. Fairbanks on his nomination was Mr. Marshall, and today the Republican nominee sent his congratulations to the Vice-President.

Another coincidence is the fact that both have held the office for which they are now candidates, Mr. Fairbanks having been Vice-President from 1904 to 1908, when Colonel Roosevelt was President.

Both Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Marshall are ready to enter upon their campaigns as soon as they have been officially notified of their nominations. The dates for the notifications have not yet been fixed.

Fenwick Harrison Gives K.of K.Fund £50,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—Mr. Fenwick Harrison has given to the Kitchener Fund £50,000 to be put at the disposal of the Red Cross to help wounded officers and men in the form of cash.

Big Gun Holding the British Line in Flanders

Here is a picture, issued by the British War Office, showing one of the British heavy guns in action along the line in Flanders. The gun is partially concealed in the thick underbrush and trees.

MACAO PIRATES DEFY GOVERNMENT GUNBOAT

Pursued After Holding Launch Up, They Show Fight; Passengers Rescued

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, July 21.—A passenger steam-launch to Taipa and Colowan was held up by pirates after passing Taipa fortress. It was observed to be off its usual course and a small patrol-launch signalled to it to heave to.

When it refused, the patrol-launch communicated with the gun-boat Macao, which started in pursuit, whereupon the pirates beached the steam-launch, fired on the gun-boat and then made their escape in the direction of Chinese territory. The gun-boat Macao rescued the passengers, one of whom was wounded.

Enormous Increase In Britain's Expenditure

Due To Purchase Of American Securities And Financial Aid To Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the rise in the rate of national expenditure during the last seven weeks was due, firstly, to purchases by the Government of American securities and, secondly, the rate at which advances to the Allies and the Dominions had been drawn upon. He hoped that the rate of expenditure would decline.

NO CHANGE: MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London July 20.—An official communique states: The situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged. The thermometer is registering 120 degrees in the shade.

French Vote Approval Of The War; 444-80

Paris, June 22.—The French Chamber of Deputies tonight passed a vote of confidence in the Government, 444 to 80. It came at the close of a seven days' secret session, during which the prosecution of the war was fully discussed.

In the resolution of confidence the Chamber declares itself resolved to continue to give more vigorous impulsion to the defense of the country in co-operation with the Government. The resolution concludes:

"The Chamber proclaims its increasing faith in the victory, right and liberties of the people."

News Is Suggestive Of Russian Victory In Baltic Sea-Fight

Cannonading Heard Through Whole Night, Then Died Away Southwards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, July 20.—It is believed that there was a naval battle on Wednesday night in the Baltic. Cannonading was heard the whole night long.

It disappeared southwards, indicating that the Russians were driving the Germans before them.

Unsuccessful Air Raid Against German Fleet

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 19.—The Admiralty reports: On July 17, three Russian aeroplanes, at the entrance to Riga Bay, attacked a part of the German High Sea force with bombs; however, without success. One of the aeroplanes was shot down and the others were chased off.

In the evening, German naval aeroplanes bombed enemy cruisers, torpedo-boats, submarines and military establishments in the naval port of Reval. It was observed, with absolute certainty, that numerous hits were obtained on the enemy forces, one submarine being hit four times. Large conflagrations in the dock were observed.

In spite of heavy anti-aircraft gunfire and the enemy's aeroplanes, all the German aeroplanes returned unharmed to the sea forces, which were waiting outside the bay. Although the German air forces, in view of the clear weather—there was fog only in the early morning—were recognized by enemy air-craft, no enemy sea forces became visible.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, program as follows:—

Afternoon

(a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
2. Overture, "Ivan" .....Conterno
3. Waltz, "April Morn" .....Batten
4. Selection, "Princess Ida" Sullivan
5. "Irish Dances" ..... Ansell
6. Selection, "A Runaway Girl" Caryll

Evening

(b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:

1. March, "Grenadier" .....Pares
2. Overture, "La Muette" ....Auber
3. Waltz, "San Sebastian" Dodwell
4. Selection, "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe
5. Serenade, "Moonlight" ....Moret
6. (a) Polka, "Grand Mamma" Williams
   (b) "The Whistler and His Dog" Pryor
7. Sketch, "Way down in Tennessee" Knowles
8. Selection, "Sylvia" .....Delibes

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

BRITISH NAVY SATISFIED WITH PERSIA OIL FIELDS

Deliver Big Supply of Fuel; Exchequer Pays Over Half Of £2,000,000 Grant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that £1,000,000 had been paid to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company on account of the £2,000,000 authorised by the House of Commons in 1914. He stated that the Admiralty is satisfied and, despite many difficulties, good progress has been made and a large quantity of oil-fuel supplied to the navy. Nothing had occurred to impair confidence in the productivity of the field.

Troops Sent to Canton Dressed As Coolies?

Local shipping circles report that on Sunday night a Japanese vessel of large dimensions left Shanghai for Canton. Her accommodation was absolutely packed with Chinese dressed as coolies, but an idea has gained currency to the effect that every one of these coolies is a soldier. It is stated that they are proceeding to Canton.

PARIS SHOCKED BY LOSS OF NOTED JOURNALIST

Hedeman of Matin Joined Army As Private; Well Known For American Articles

Paris, June 15.—Journalistic circles in Paris have been shocked by the news that Jules Hedeman, foreign editor of the Matin at the outbreak of the war, had been killed in the Verdun battle.

Hedeman was the best known to Americans of active French journalists. He visited America many times, and was often received at the White House. He became well acquainted with Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

His last visit was at the beginning of the Mexican troubles, when he made a special trip to report for the Matin, from which newspaper he received perhaps the biggest salary paid to any European journalist. He was a relative of the great de Blowitz, and though born a Dutchman became a naturalized Frenchman, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

At the outbreak of the war he was in Germany, but escaped to France and immediately volunteered for active service, though he was 45. He went into the trenches as a simple "poilu." Soon enamored of the soldier's life, he performed many acts of courage and was promoted to be a Lieutenant with the honor of bearing the regiment's flag.

When in Paris on leave a few months ago an important position in the propaganda bureau was offered to M. Hedeman, but he declined to leave his regiment.

FRENCH RUSH LONG LINE, HARDECOURT TO RIVER SOMME

Extend Their Own Front Considerably East Along Railway Track

FURTHER SUCCESS

Capture Whole of Germans' Leading Works Barleux To Soyecourt

MORE RUSSIAN AID

British Admit Big Casualties, But More Than Balance on Gains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 20.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We carried the enemy's trenches between Hardecourt Hill and the Somme and extended our line eastward of Hardecourt for a considerable distance along the narrow-guage railway from Combres to Clery. Up to the present we have taken 400 prisoners here.

We captured the whole enemy first-line trenches between Barleux and Soyecourt.

We made progress west of Thiaumont and carried a strong enemy work south of Fleury, capturing 150 Germans.

A German aeroplane was felled in the region of the Somme and another at Verdun.

A fresh contingent of Russian troops has landed at Brest. They will go into a camp of instruction and thence to the front.

London, July 20.—Wounded British officers emphasise that, though our casualty lists are big, we are gaining on balance all the time, not only in ground but enormously in manpower and *morale*.

"Our chaps are in better heart today than ever. On the present relation of gains to losses, if our casualties were ten times what they are, the war would be over before the end of the summer and Germany would be down and out. Moreover, a big lot of our casualties will be fit to fight in a month."

Berlin Narrates Recapture Of Village of Longueval

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 19.—Western theater. The infantry regiment No. 26 (Magdeburg) and the infantry regiment No. 163 (Altenburg), after hard fighting, re-conquered the village of Longueval and the connecting Delville Wood. The British suffered severe and bloody losses, eight officers and 280 men unwounded, being made prisoners by the Germans and a considerable number of machine-guns captured.

The enemy's attacks against the German position north of Ovillers and at the southern edge of Pozieres broke down in the German curtain-fire. The enemy now remain without the least success.

Isolated French attacks north of Barleux and Barleroy failed. At other places the attacks did not pass the first German line.

East of the Meuse, the enemy continued their fruitless efforts against the German lines on Froide Terre. North of Ban-de-Sapt, there were successful German patrol enterprises.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 24

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 28

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 23
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 2
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 7
Per M.M s.s. Athos .....Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about today, per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru.

The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 27 and here on July 31. Left Colombo on July 14, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

Austro-German Compaign Against Russian Armies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, July 19.—Eastern theater.—Army group of von Hindenburg: South and south-east of Riga, Russian re-inforced attacks broke down, with unusually heavy losses for the enemy, under the resistance of our gallant regiments.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged. German air-squadrons copiously and successfully bombed the railway stations of Gorodeja and Pogroyelzy, where troop transports were staying, which were intended for a mass attack in the direction of Baranovitchi.

Army group of von Linsingen: There was a partially livelier enemy fire activity, especially on the Stokhod and south-west of Lutsk.

Army group of Count von Bothmer: Nothing important occurred.

Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 16 (delayed).—Russian theater.—In the Bukhovina, the enemy attacked our position on the height of Capul and near the stud farm of Luesina. They were repulsed in a hand-to-hand fight.

The number of prisoners made at Jablonica increased to three officers and 316 men. A Russian night advance against our sentries in the Novo Poczajev sector failed.

South-west of Lutsk, strong engagements occurred. West of Torczyn, we repulsed a Russian attack, which was made after a strong artillery preparation.

Italian theater.—Our positions in the district of the Borcola Pass were uninterruptedly and heavily shelled by artillery. Hostile aviators bombed Vielgereuth, but without success. In the Tofana district, a repeated Italian attack broke down.

South-eastern theater.—There were artillery engagements and skirmishes on the lower Voyusa.

A squadron of naval aeroplanes, during the night from July 16 to 17, dropped 90 heavy and light bombs on the railway establishments and military objects at Treviso. The attack was successful. One aeroplane is missing.

Vienna, July 18.—Russian theater. In the Bukhovina and in the sector north of the Prislop ridge, there were no incidents of importance. Near Szabie and Tatarov, the Russians forced back our advanced posts. The enemy's attacks against the main position failed, the Russians suffering heavy losses.

Italian theater.—The enemy's attack against the Thurvieser Joch was repulsed. Riva and the front between the Borcola Pass and the Astach valley and different sectors of the Dolomites, are under livelier artillery fire.

The artillery duels in the Fella and Raibler sectors are going on. Malborgeth, during the night, was shelled by Italian artillery.

In the Tratten trench, north-west of Pontebba, the noise of strong fighting was heard. Austro-Hungarian troops are not engaged at the place mentioned. On the Isonzo front, the enemy's artillery was livelier, particularly against the Goerz bridge-head.

Vienna, July 19.—Russian theater.—South-west of the Moldava, Russian attacks were repulsed. South-west of Delatyn, our troops drove back the Russians to the eastern bank of the Pruth. 300 prisoners were taken and two machine-guns captured.

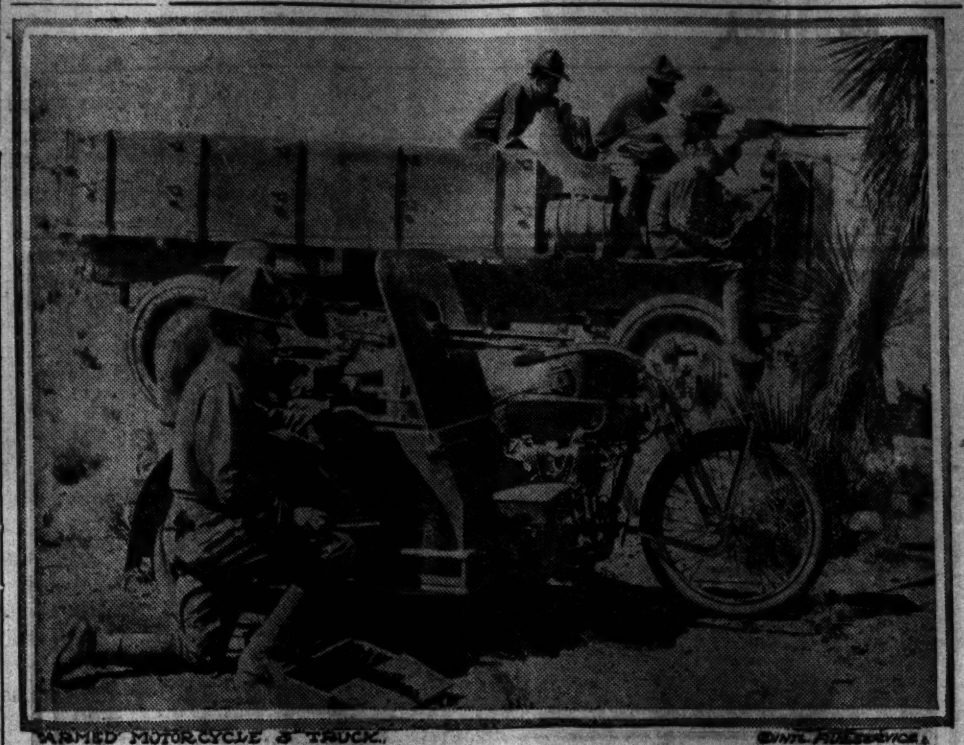
Italian theater.—After a heavy artillery preparation, strong Italian forces three times attacked our positions south-east of the Borcola Pass, but were repulsed by hand-grenades, machine-gun fire and stone avalanches.

There was livelier artillery fire in the Fella district. In the Raibler sector, fighting is going on. One enemy machine-gun was captured. Tarvis was shelled by the enemy.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, July 19.—Nury Bey, who has been reported dead by the British, is still alive and secured a brilliant victory in the vicinity of Masrata. He captured 200 Italian officers and 6,000 men and also took 24 guns.

Misrata and Dyedahie are in our hands. There is not a single Italian any more between these two villages and the sea.

Armed Motor-Cycle and Truck in Mexico



ARMED MOTORCYCLE & TRUCK. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

Practically all of the trucks which have been carrying supplies into Mexico are armed with machine guns. Many motorcycles also are equipped with rapid fire guns. The photograph shows a motorcycle and truck ready to repel an attack by Mexicans.

News Brevities

Chinese who delight to hang over the rails of the Chekiang Road bridge and enjoy the sight of other people working, had the shock of their lives at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when lightning struck their grandstand. There was a wild scramble to get off the bridge. No-one was hurt and all the damage done was an interruption of tram traffic. The bolt broke a trolley wire and it was about 10 minutes before the trams were running again.

* * *

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Lady de Sausmarez sailed yesterday afternoon for Japan.

* * *

Yesterday was Belgian Independence Day. In honor of it flags were flown along The Bund.

* * *

Baron Hayashi will leave Tokio on August 4, to proceed to Peking to take up his new post there.

* * *

As the specie reserves of Japan in the U. S. have reached Yen 100,000,000, the Japanese authorities have been negotiating with the British Government since last month and it is now reported that Japan will buy British Treasury bonds, utilising the specie reserve in the U.S.A.

Shipping Bulletins

We understand that the C. M. s.s. Irene has been chartered for the salt trade. She will carry salt from Haichow to other river ports.

* * *

It is reported that H. M. S. Maha Chakkri which has been used as the Siamese Royal Yacht for so many years is to be dismantled, it having been found that the vessel is too out of date to cope with present requirements. The vessel was built at Leith in 1892. The Maha Chakkri will be sent to Japan where she will either be renovated for use in the Siamese Navy or will be given over as part payment for a vessel which will be bought to replace her.

* * *

News comes to hand that the Chinese at Mukden are afraid that the navigable assets of the Sungari will be monopolised between the Russians and Japanese in addition to the railway communications in Manchuria which are almost exclusively held by them. They urge the extension of the Sungari Mail Steamboat Co., in order to counteract the Russian and Japanese aggression.

FRENCH PRISONERS WORK

More Than 600 Emp'oyed in Steel Plants in Duisburg, Prussia

More than 600 French prisoners of war are working in the steel works at Duisburg, Prussia, the skilled men receiving 48 cents a day and the unskilled from 12 cents to 19 cents, according to Alexandre Burnouf, Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Oherbourg, who escaped from Duisburg on the night of May 6 and crossed the Dutch border.

Burnouf, who reached Boulogne a few weeks ago via Rotterdam and London, is also reported as saying that there were some Russian prisoners working at Duisburg. He was taken prisoner at Maubeuge in September, 1914, and was kept in the prison camp at Friedrichsfelde until April, 1915, when he was transferred to Duisburg.

British National Mission Of Repentance and Hope

The thoughts of all English Churchmen and women are at the present time turned towards the great mission of repentance and hope that is to begin in the autumn.

The Very Rev. Dean Walker in a striking adress, delivered at St Andrew's, Broadway, on Sunday evening last, outlined the inception, preparation, and scope of the mission, which was to be different to any that had gone before both in its breadth and methods.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York after profound thought had had to confess that England was a godless nation, for only a small percentage of the people went to any place of worship, while a still smaller percentage obeyed Christ's command: "Do this in remembrance of Me."

But at the first sound of the war alarms, and still more at the misery that accompanied war, there was an instinctive turning of the people to God, and it was this that the Church sought to take advantage of. The Clergy were quite willing to admit that in the past they had not done all that they should have done but they asked for another chance.

They now knew that it was no good telling people to be good. It was like telling a sick man that he must get well, or like telling a man that suffered from insomnia that he must go to sleep. This was liable to do more harm than good. What must be done with the sick man was to call in the doctor and get the right medicine. The medicine might be offered and if it was good it would cure the man. England was at soul a sick country and what the Church had to do was to get the right medicine and offer it to the nation. It could not make the people take it but if they did the Church could promise that they would be cured.

The Church, like a good doctor, must now find out what the best medicine was. The mission being carried on by scientific methods, they must go back to first principles, and to do that, they must find Christ as he really was and offer him to the nation. In the past there had been too much squabbling as to how we should worship and how we should carry on the services of the Church. There had been too much talk about high church and low church and broad church. They were all good. They must all get together and after due consultation give the patient the medicine that would effect a cure.

The Archbishop of York had thought the matter out with the greatest care and he found that Christ and his work might be summed up in the three texts:

'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost.'

For this cause the Son of Man was manifest that He might destroy the works of the Devil.'

'By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples if ye love one another.'

Here in these three texts the Church found the ingredients of that medicine that was to save the spiritual life of the nation.

In Shanghai a start had already been made to offer the medicine in its most effective way. Helpers were asked to come forward and to prepare themselves that the cure might be carried into every part of the port, so that if all would not accept, all would know.

The Spirit of God is moving upon the face of the waters and as in the beginning, so now, life, and true life, must come and all shall live.

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A "SAXON" costs you less to run than any other car.

It consumes less petrol—it runs 35 miles to an Imperial gallon. Its tyres are smaller—it runs 5,000 miles on one set of tyres.

You do not need a chauffeur. It starts easily. A girl can drive it.

Note these points in Saxon specifications—

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Cooling by thermo-syphon.
96 inch wheel-box; wood wheels, cantilever-type springs.
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GEN. BRUSSILOFF TELLS HOW HE WON VICTORY

His Great Offensive Based On Experience Gained in Two Years of the War

TRENCHES TRAP FOR ARMY

Kovel the Key to German Front —General Situation Aided By Naval Battle

London, Tuesday, June 20.—Stanley Washburn, special correspondent of The London Times at Russian Headquarters on the southwestern front, telegraphs the following interview with General Brussiloff:

"The sweeping success attained by my armies are not the product of chance or of Austrian weakness, but represent the application of all the lessons we have learned in two years of bitter warfare against the Germans.

"At the beginning of the war, and especially last Summer, we lacked the preparations which the Germans had been making for the last fifty years. Personally I was not discouraged, for my faith in the Russian troops and in the Russian character was an enduring one. I was convinced that, given the munitions, we should do exactly as we have done in the last two weeks."

"The main element of our success is due to the absolute co-ordination of all the armies involved. On our entire front the attack began at the same hour and it was impossible for the enemy to shift his troops from one quarter to another, as our attacks were being pressed equally at all points.

"The most important fighting has been in the sector before Rovno, and here we have made our greatest advances, which are striking more seriously at the strategy of the whole enemy front in the east. If we are able to take Kovel there is reason to believe that the whole eastern front will be obliged to fall back, as Kovel represents a railway center which has been extraordinarily useful for the inter-communications of the Germans and Austrians."

The correspondent asked General Brussiloff how he was able to make such huge captures of prisoners. He replied:

"The nature of modern trenches, which makes them, with their deep tunnels and maze communications, so difficult to destroy, renders them a menace to their own defenders once their position is taken in rear or flank, for it is impossible to escape quickly. Besides, we, for the first time, had sufficient ammunition to enable us to use the curtain of fire for preventing the enemy retiring save through a scathing zone of shrapnel fire, which renders surrender imperative."

In regard to the situation as a whole, General Brussiloff said:

"It is difficult to estimate just yet what will be the political effect of our advance, but it will certainly be far reaching in Austria-Hungary, and this year it is improbable if not impossible that the Germans will send a huge force to support the Ausrians. The fall of Czernowitz must create a profound effect in Rumania and the Balkan States. These first few weeks have been extremely successful, but they are I believe only the beginning of our Summer campaign. Though the Germans may have small successes before they are finally defeated, we shall, I hope, be pressing the war against them increasingly. The general situation is further improving by the British fleet's action."

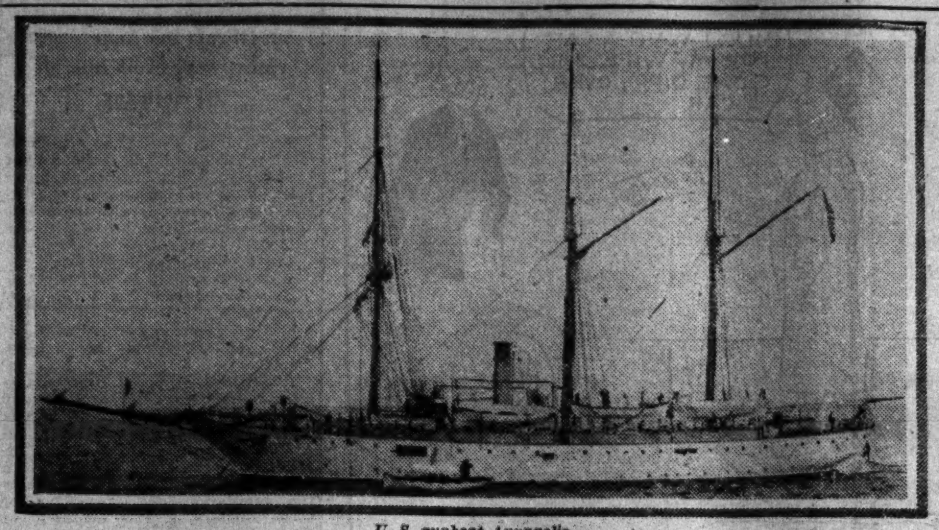
New Russian Gas Carries Three Miles; No Antidote

Petrograd, June 19, (Despatch to The London Morning Post.)—General Brussiloff's great push opened with a gas attack. Over a section thirty miles in extent the new Russian gas was projected into the enemy positions, and was followed up by a hurricane of fire from a tremendous weight of artillery.

The composition of the new Russian gas is, of course, a secret, but I am informed there is no antidote, and it is not subject to the uncertainties attendant on the German methods of gassing. The gas is launched in a definite direction and carries for miles, thanks to the propelling force, which is employed in a special manner. For use at greater distances than three miles it can be combined with explosive charges of big shells.

No form of mask hitherto in use is of the slightest avail when it is used, but the Russians have a specially constructed helmet which gives immunity from it without certain drawbacks attendant upon the wearing of ordinary masks.

Clash Between U. S. Sailors and Mexicans



U. S. gunboat Annapolis

Washington, June 21.—A clash between sailors from the U. S. Gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan, Mexico has led to a declaration of war on the United States by the Mexican governor of the state of Sinaloa, according to a despatch received from Commander Arthur Kavanaugh, ranking officer aboard the Annapolis.

In his despatch Commander Kavanaugh says Ensign O. O. Kessing and Assistant Paymaster Andrew Mowat were sent ashore with a boatload of bluejackets to parley with the Governor.

As the cutter was being made fast alongside one of the Mazatlan wharves a group of Mexican soldiers opened fire. Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter, who was acting coxswain of the cutter, fell mortally wounded at the first volley. Ensign Kessing then ordered the bluejackets to return the fire. Six Mexican soldiers were killed and wounded before the firing ceased.

The naval officer then carried out his instructions and went to the fortress to see the Governor. He was promptly arrested, but later released when, it is believed, Commander Kavanaugh threatened to turn the guns of the Annapolis upon the town.

British At the Front Expect 1916 Victory

Soldiers Point to Signs That War Can Be Won By Hard Work This Year

London, Tuesday, June 20.—The Times military correspondent in France writes that the opinion on the British front is most optimistic that the war will be brought to a successful conclusion during the year 1916. The feeling of optimism, he says, is based largely on the following factors:

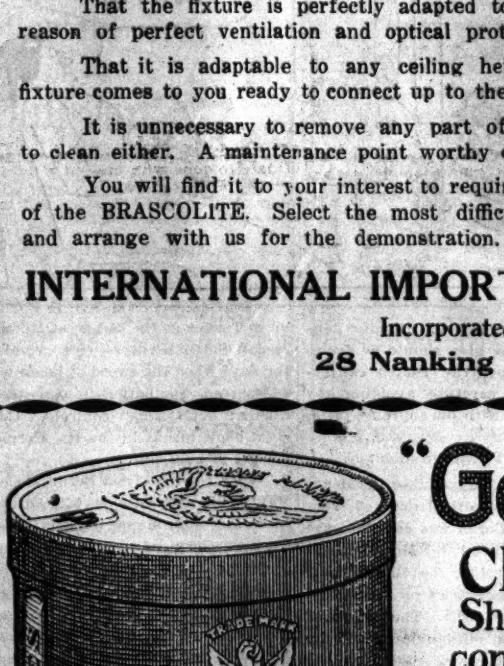
"Continually growing numbers of men and quantities of munitions on the entente front, the extraordinary success of the Russian armies, the arresting of the Austrian offensive in Trentino, the silencing of the German Navy through the sea battle off Jutland, the exhaustion of the German reserves, as indicated by the calling up of seventeen-year-old youths, and the use of prisoners in German munition factories.

"The task before us," the correspondent adds, "remains a hard one, but conditions are favorable to us, and it only remains for generalship and hard fighting to take advantage of them."

WHAT IS THE

TRADE MARK
BRASCOLITE
PATENTED

?



NOTE

That Brascolites can be furnished with the chain pull switch where desired—making unnecessary side wall switches with attendant wiring expense.

A fixture—not a new kind of lamp—but a fixture scientifically designed to utilize every possible light ray from the lamp in an efficient manner, and in a way which will protect the eyes from the direct rays of the lamp. This is accomplished by the construction of the BRASCOLITE, which consists of two essential parts, a bowl of white diffusing glass of sufficient density to protect the eyes from the direct rays of the lamp, and yet transmit diffusely a liberal proportion of the light, and a flat reflector presenting a white, depolished surface from which the light is diffusely reflected. The light given is shadowless, white, uniform and soft; and photometric tests prove that the BRASCOLITE system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

Note Particularly These Features:

That the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane. A very interesting feature when considering depreciation and maintenance.

That the fixture is perfectly adapted to the use of gas filled lamps by reason of perfect ventilation and optical protection.

That it is adaptable to any ceiling height—requires no assembling—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up to the house wiring.

It is unnecessary to remove any part of the fixture or the lamp in order to clean either. A maintenance point worthy of careful consideration.

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ARABIA IN REVOLT AGAINST THE TURKS

Independence Proclaimed And Mecca, Jeddah and Taif Garrisons Captured

MEDINA CLOSELY BESIEGED

Grand Shereef Heads Movement For a Great Confederation Of Arab Tribes

London, June 23.—Reports have been received here that a serious uprising against the Turks is in progress in Arabia, and that the rebels have captured the Holy City of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, and have proclaimed independence of the Arabs from Ottoman rule.

It is also said that the rising at Mecca was preceded by a similar insurrection at Kerbela, about fifty-five miles southwest of Bagdad in Mesopotamia, which is a sacred city because it contains the tomb of Hussein ,a grandson of Mohammed. All the Turks were driven out of Kerbela.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo, the Grand Shereef of Mecca, the Chief Magistrate of the holy city, proclaimed his independence, and was supported by the Arab tribes of the west and central parts of the country. He began operations about June 9 and won signal success. It is said the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, and Taif surrendered, with the exception of two small forts at Taif, which are still resisting. At Jeddah 45 officers, 1,400 men, and six guns were captured. Medina, 248 miles northwest of Mecca, which contains the tomb of Mohammed, is closely besieged, and all communication to Hejaz are in the hands of the Grand Shereef.

The Grand Shereef was presumably long have been regarded in European aided in the management of the Mecca movement by his sons, who circles as very able men.

Outcome of Pan-Arab Movement

The revolt is the outcome of the socalled Pan-Arab movement, which has been gaining impetus since 1913. It aims at the abolition of Turkish misrule, oppression, and maltaxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, and at the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes.

The fact that Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, is in the secure possession of the Grand Shereef makes it possible for the British now to resume trade by sea with these ports, and it opens the way for a resumption of the annual pilgrimages by British Moslems, which had been attended by great difficulties in the last two years.

The portion of Arabia over which the Turks claim lordship embraces a population of about a million. The remainder of the country is either waste or coastwise territory toward the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, where British influence is paramount and the ruling chiefs are friendly.

The present moment was chosen for the revolt probably owing to the success of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia, which is said to have weakened the Turkish military power throughout Arabia. Some English experts, however, say that even with the Arabs in possession of the chief cities it is uncertain whether they can hold them against the large forces which are available to the Turks in Palestine. The Arab tribes, it is pointed out, have lacked cohesion for centuries, and unless the Grand Shereef and his sons are able to establish a new confederation on a firmer basis than any coalition heretofore attempted it is doubtful whether the Arabs will be able to present a united front long enough to make their independence permanent.

The only news from Turkey of the revolt is a brief statement in a Constantinople communication saying. "A British warship appeared in Sheikmemije Bay, off the Hajaz coast," nor have any further details reached the public from the Entente Powers.

Great Britain, as the greatest Moslem empire, has the keenest interest in the movement. Since the early days of the war she has endeavored to maintain her attitude of the highest respect for the Mohammedan religion. When it started a proclamation was issued declaring that the holy places of Arabia, including the shrines of Meopotamia and the Port of Jeddah, would "be immune from attack or molestation by British military forces as long as there was no interferesce with pilgrims from India."

Atiitude of Great Britain

The Daily Telegraph today gives the following statesment of the attitude of Great Britain toward the revolt:

"Toward the Grand Shereef we shall carry out a policy of friendly neutrality, helping him, should he desire it, to keep open the routes of pirgrimage, but carefully avoiding any intereference with his supreme jurisdiction."

The Daily Telegraph adds:

"The revolt is another evidence of German miscalculation of race psychology. Berlin was confident she would be able to stir the Moslem world into revolt against the British Empire, as was evidenced by her efforts in Egypt and in India. The success of these efforts was insignificant, and the only result of her machinations has been to confront her ally, Turkey, with a new and formidable danger, for an Arab revolt confronts Turkish sovereignty at a vital point. Instead of a holy war against Great Britain, we are witnessing the outbreak of a serious war against German domination in Constantinople."

The Morning Post gives a list of nine principal Arab tribes, five of which it says are avowedly pro-British, three anti-Turkish, and one pro-Turkish.

Reuter's Telegram Company, in a summary of the events which led to the revolt, declares that the Turks recently committed two serious errors which the Arabs are not likely to forget or forgive. The first, it says, instituted drastic anti-Arab measures, including numerous executions of influential pilgrims following the visit of Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, to Northern Arabia. The second was the shelling of the shrine of Kerbela, which is sacred to Mohammedans of both Persia and India, and which contains enormous treasures, the offerings of pilgrims for centuries past.

German Control Resented

London, June 22.—Commenting on revolt in Arabia, The London Times says:

"It is evidently the outcome of the Pan-Arab movement, which aims at the ejection of the Turks from the Arabian peninsula and the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes. The rising has, however, a twofold character, for in addition to its political side it undoubtedly was stimulated by growing resentment among Mohammedans of German domination of Turkey. While Turkey remained free and independent most races professing the Mohammedan faith were content with her guardianship of the holy places. They looked up to Turkey as the last great Mohammedan State, a reversed survival of the days when the sword of Islam won widespread domination in three continents; but German control of Constantinople meant in the end German control of holy cities.

"When the road from Berlin to Constantinople was re-opened last Autumn after the overrunning of Servia and Turkish independence quickly died, Mohammedans began to feel that Turkey had finally forfeited the right to control Mecca and Medina and the pilgrimage of pious Moslems to these sacred spots. Nowhere was resentment more bitter than in Arabia and, according to report, in Mecca itself.

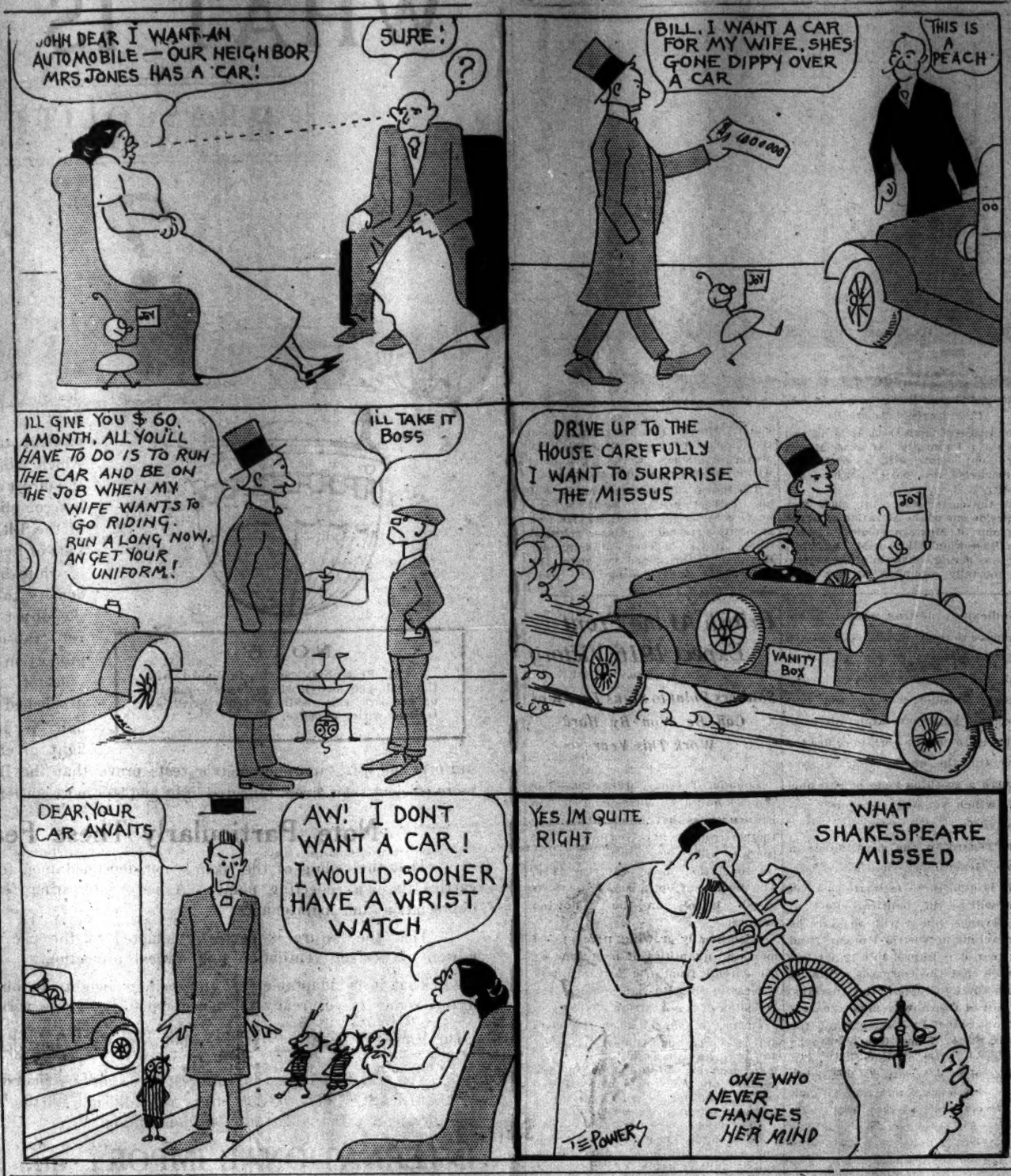
"The movement which now has come to a head was largely the outcome of misgovernment and oppression. It has been entirely spontaneous, and the present moment probably has been chosen in consequence of the successes of Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia. The Arab leaders are exceedingly shrewd, and their political judgment is generally sound. They have not been misled by the British withdrawal from the Dardanelles and the unfortunate episode of Kut. They perceive that for Turkey the handwriting is upon the wall, and therefore have taken steps known to have been long in contemplation.

"The Allies specifically announced early in 1915 that they would not interfere in Mohammedan questions of a religious character. They were wise to do so, for clearly events of this kind affecting the custody of the holy places of Islam will profoundly stir the whole Mohammedan world and may lead into very deep waters."

The Morning Post says:

"We are informed from a reliable source that the rising against the Turks in Arabia is probably due to the wholesale executions of Mohammedan and Syrian notables and well-known ecclesiastical and religious leaders and also to the fact that the Arabs are beginning to realize that the Turks have abdicated their position as protectors of Mohammedans and become vassals of Germany. The rising may thus have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. With the Russians overrunning Mesopotamia and Armenia and the outbreak of the rebellion in the Yemen, the pro-German counsels at Yildiz Kiosk may at last be forced to yield to the logic of facts."

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers


JOHN DEAR I WANT AN AUTOMOBILE — OUR NEIGHBOR MRS JONES HAS A CAR!
SURE!
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BILL, I WANT A CAR FOR MY WIFE, SHES GONE DIPPY OVER A CAR
$1,000,000
THIS IS A PEACH
ILL GIVE YOU $60. A MONTH, ALL YOU'LL HAVE TO DO IS TO RUN THE CAR AND BE ON THE JOB WHEN MY WIFE WANTS TO GO RIDING. RUN ALONG NOW, AN GET YOUR UNIFORM!
ILL TAKE IT BOSS
DRIVE UP TO THE HOUSE CAREFULLY I WANT TO SURPRISE THE MISSUS
JOY
VANITY BOX
DEAR, YOUR CAR AWAITS
AW! I DONT WANT A CAR! I WOULD SOONER HAVE A WRIST WATCH
YES IM QUITE RIGHT
WHAT SHAKESPEARE MISSED
ONE WHO NEVER CHANGES HER MIND
T.E. POWERS

BERLIN DISTRUSTS ALSACE SOLDIERS

Troops From the Annexed Provinces Kept From Interior Of Germany

Paris, June 15.—A secret document is issued by the German War Department which throws an interesting light on the question of German official relations with the people of Alsace and Lorraine has just been published in Paris.

The document is as follows:

War Department, Berlin, W. 66.

N. J. No. 26447-15 A. J. January 11, 1916.

Secret—Removal of Alsace-Lorraine soldiers from the western front.

It has been proposed after numerous manifestations of anti-German tendencies having occurred among Alsace-Lorrainers to transfer all Alsace-Lorraine soldiers to the interior of Germany or to the eastern front without taking into account the reputation or antecedents of these soldiers or the evidence of their superior officers.

After thorough examination of the question and in accordance with the High Command, the War Minister considers the measures already taken as regards the removal of mobilizable Alsace-Lorrainers from the western front to be sufficient. Consequntly he has abandoned the indiscriminate transfer of all Alsace-Lorrainers either in the interior or on the western front.

On the other hand, it seems a wise measure to keep Alsace-Lorrainers away from all services and posts in the interior where they could learn about the organization of the army and about measures of a military order. In the same way it would be well to dismiss Alsace-Lorrainers from employment by superior officers or staffs as orderlies, liaison men or secretaries. The execution of these measures is left to your appreciation.

(Signed) by delegation, Von Wandel.

SEIZED TREASURY AT LUTSK

Russians Also Found Gallows Used for Wholesale Executions

Petrograd, June 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Refugees from Lutsk are already returning to that place.

The Russians captured the Austrian Treasury and cash in the Bellevue Hotel at Lutsk, and in the gardens behind the law courts found a gallows which had been used for the execution of Russian prisoners who attempted to escape and of civilians accused of espionage.

The inhabitants state that executions took place daily, sometimes as many as forty in a single day.

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for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PERLER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Casteria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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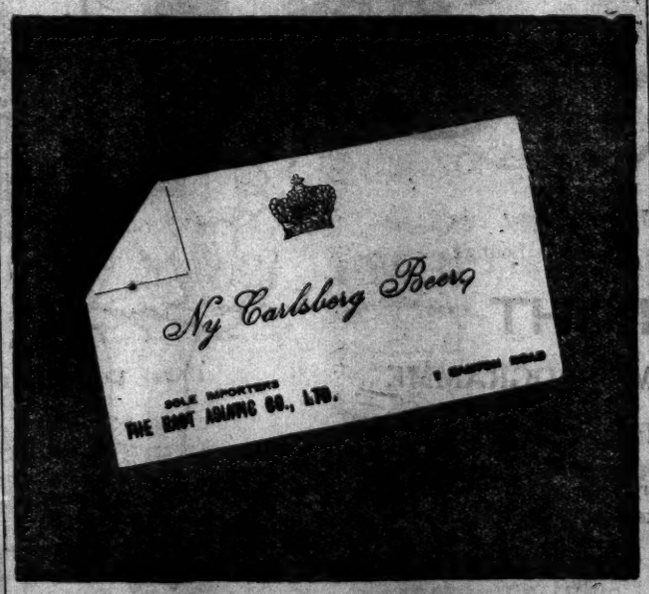
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

HARVARD DEFEATS YALE IN ALL 3 ROWING RACES

Makes Record in Four-Mile Varsity Event; Eight Seconds Under Previous Mark

Order of Finish and Times

'Varsity eights, four miles.—Harvard, first; time, 20:02, (new course record); Yale, second; time, 20:17.

'Varsity second eights, two miles.—Harvard, first; time, 10:25; Yale, second; time, 10:27.

Freshman eights, two miles.—Harvard, first; time, 10:36 3-5; Yale, second; time, 10:39.

New London, Conn., June 23.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew flashed down the sun-flooded Thames in a blaze of Crimson glory this evening, proudly demonstrating its utter mastery of Seth Low's Yale eight, and sliding the long, frail shell over the finish mark three and a half lengths in front of the splashing Elis in the record-breaking time of 20:02. And not only that—Harvard also won the freshman and second 'Varsity races with the Blue this morning, and thus made the day one of the greatest in the annals of Crimson rowing.

The decisive sweep of the river terminated with as beautiful a rowing performance as has ever been seen at this classic regatta, causing Captain D. P. Morgan's powerful eight to stand out as the most finished rowing machine that has ever been developed on the historic Charles. 'Way back in '88 Bob Cook developed a Yale crew which came here and hung up a mark of 20:10, and this high standard of rowing speed has remained unassailed until this afternoon, when the Crimson eight ripped it to smithereens. Harvard and Yale have now won each twenty-five of the fifty 'Varsity races between them, which began in 1852.

The Harvard freshmen won this morning by a third of a length, and the second 'Varsity went over the mark a goodly fraction of a length to the fore of the Blue eight.

Herrick Proud of His Product

There is little wonder that the old whaling town is ringing tonight with Harvard songs and cheers. It's a big achievement to the credit of the coaching of Bob Herrick and his assistant, Bill Haines, the crack English oarsman, who was one of the greatest punting experts of his day. Herrick is naturally proud tonight over the showing of his crew. In the 'Varsity boat at stroke was C. C. Lund, and the shell was piloted by plucky little Kreger, both of whom were in the Harvard crew which stunned the English rowing world a few seasons back by winning the classic Henley.

It was a full-swinging, powerful stroke which carried the Harvard eight to victory. The men swayed forward and backward with perfect rythym. Not once on the long trip down the river was there a check or a halt in the wonderfully smooth action of the shell.

There has probably never been a more picturesque regatta in America than the one which afforded today's spectacle. The town was jammed as it has never been before. Both observation trains were loaded to capacity as they crawled along the river banks. The finish brought the crews through a lane of palatial yachts, from which were flying a myriad of pennants, making a setting which was rich in color. Added to this were the thousands of Crimson flags which waved triumphantly in a vivid demonstration of joy of the successive victories. Gray-haired, dignified old Harvard graduates tonight are parading the streets locked arm in arm. Cambridge students are chanting the triumph of Harvard to the skies. The Yale cohorts slipped quietly out of town tonight, leaving the Harvard crowd in full possession.

Yales Rowing Ragged Much of Way

The thole pins and English methods taught by Nickalls were placed in the background today by a crew whose form was well-nigh perfect. Yale's work was ragged most of the way, and the Blue was out of the race from the time the crews passed the navy yard at the two-mile mark.

Here occurred a disastrous bit of steering by Lasher, the Yale coxswain who recently displaced McLane, last year's coxswain. Yale in the east lane of the river brushed against the stake flag which marked the outside of the course, and this costly blunder set the Yale crew back a full length, when it was doggedly trailing Harvard by a length, and was giving evidence of a design to spurt.

From that time on Harvard increased its lead steadily. Although rowing a stroke a few beats lower than the Blue, the Crimson pushed along smoothly and never gave the Yale combination a look in. For two years past Yale had won, which made today's victory all the sweeter to the Harvard partisans.

Jim Rice, the Columbia rowing coach; John Hoyle of Cornell, and Hiram Connibear of Washington University watched the performance of Harvard's finished eight with wonderment. The time was little less than marvelous to the old rowing sharps. The winning crew's figures at the half-mile marks were as follows: 2:30, 5:00, 7:38, 10:03, 12:25, 14:58, 17:30, and 20:02. The time of the Yale boat was 20:17.

SWIMMING

Following are the results of competitions at the International Swimming Club's opening gala of the season, at the Hongkew Bath, last evening:

2 Lengths Handicap

1. F. A. Remedios.
2. E. Mears.
3. I. L. Berthet.

Time, 40 secs.

100 Yards Handicap

1. E. Mears ..... 4 secs.
2. F. A. Remedios..... Scr.
3. I. L. Berthet ..... 5 secs.

Time, 75 1/5 secs.

Long Plunge

1. G. V. Jensen.. 44'9"+23'=67' 9"
2. J. H. McGregor Scratch =61'10"
3. C. Encarnacao. 33'1"+23'=56' 4"

Team Race (1 length each)

1. P. L. Quincey, J. H. McGregor, L. Encarnacao and G. Mears.—Time, 1 m. 26 2/5 secs.
2. R. Remedios, M. Cruz, I. L. Berthet and F. W. Golding.—Time, 1 m. 32 2/5 secs.
3. A. J. Maitland, G. Jensen, C. Encarnacao and F. A. Remedios.—Time, 1 m. 34 2/5 secs.

Water Polo

Blues (F. A. Remedios, captain) v. Whites (L. Encarnacao). Game ended in a draw, 5 goals all.

'A' Co. (British) Shoot

"A" Co. (British), S.V.C., held its Monthly Cup shoot last Sunday, 53 cards being taken out. The tie for the "B" class monthly trophy for June between Corp. Hodges and Pte. Rowlatt, was also shot off and was won by the latter. The result of the July competition was:

"A" Class.

	W.	J.	
Lieut. Monk	31	8.5	%=28.37†
Pte. J. E. Cameron	31	4.25	%=29.68*
Sergt. R. Wells	30		—12.75%=26.18

† Highest Scores. Winner of Spoon.
* Winner of Cup. 2nd Leg on 1st Cup.

"B" Class.

Sergt. N. Mathieson	34*
Corpl. F. E. Hodges	31
Col. Sergt. Snow	30

* Winner of Cup and Spoon.

"C" Class.

Pte. C. A. Momber	31*
Pte. F. W. Baker	30
Pte. MacDonald	30

* Winner of Cup and Spoon.

Today's Cricket

The undermentioned teams will take part in a match on the S.C.C. ground at 2.30 p.m. today.

Mr. Stagg's Team—E. P. Graham-Barrow, D. Campbell, W. J. Hawkings, R. Grimshaw, D. Cooke, E. G. Tait, J. Cockin, W. H. L. Warrener, Geo. Howell, C. Lowe, E. Toeg and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

Mr. Turner's Team—W. E. Anderson, W. J. Monk, W. C. G. Clifford, L. R. Wheen, A. J. Daniels, C. E. M. Thomson, J. H. Teesdale, C. S. Cheetham, P. T. Hollander, G. C. Ross, J. Tippin and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Reserve:—T. G. Smeaton.

Parsee C.C. v. Police R. Club

The above match will be played today on the Police ground at 2.30 p.m.

The following will represent the Parsees:—C. B. Bhoora, E. D. Damri, K. Karanjia, J. P. Lalcaca, H. S. Madon, R. H. Ragi, B. C. Sethna (Captain), C. B. Sethna, J. H. Shroff, S. M. Talati and R. Viccajee.

Reserves:—F. R. Eranee and B. S Khambata.

S.N.R. versus P.S.O.B.

Having again been disappointed due to the inability of the Shanghai Cricket Club 2nd eleven to raise a team for their match with the Shanghai Nanking Railway Recreation Club today, the 22nd instant, another match has been arranged between the Railwaymen and the Shanghai Public school Old Boys to take place on the Markham Road Ground, commencing at 3.00 p.m.

The Railway team will be selected from the following players:—Mr. F. D. Mulvey (Captain), Messrs. P. D. Sullivan, E. T. Forestier, C. L. W. Bailey, L. P. Quincey, B. L. Cheetham, W. T. Manley, Ho Wing-ching, H. T. Mousley, Ho Wing-chuen, F. Dunstan, H. Morgan and J. Keeffe.

Umpire:—Mr. E. F. Thorpe. Scorer:—Mr. F. A. Tappenden.

Public School will be represented by:—E. J. Cooke, J. P. Hawes, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), F. Madar, G. Madar, C. E. Ollerdessen, E. V. Rowland, A. Souza, Alf. Souza, A. V. White, and C. A. Bowern. Reserve: R. Komaroff.

A special coach will leave the Shanghai Station punctually at 2.45 p.m. to convey the two teams and visitors to the ground.

Shanghai Play Quiros At Race Course Today

The Shanghai and Quiros baseball teams will clash at the Race Course this afternoon. The game starts at 3 o'clock.

U.S. SAILORS' TRACK MEET

New York, June 22.—The athletic tars of U. S. S. Oakland held their games at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Greenwood, of the Second Division, won the 100 yard dash in 10 4-5 seconds. Miller, of the Thirteenth Division, was the victor of the running high broad jump with a leap of 17 feet 4 inches.

Wertz, of the Seventh Division, was the best in the running high jump with 5 feet 1 inch. The Third Division won the two and one-half mile relay. In the tug-of-war the team of the first five divisions won.

Lawn Bowls

Phillips' Team v. Hunter's

The following teams have been chosen for this match, which will take place at the Lawn Bowls Club at 4.15 p.m. today.

Mr. Hunter's team	Mr. Phillips' team
Rink No. 1	
J. Ross Young (skip)	W. D. Graham (skip)
E. C. Emmett	F. C. Banham
A. W. Dewhurst	A. T. Wignall
J. Frost	A. Samson
Rink No. 2	
R. A.Lawson (skip)	A. D. Bell (skip)
W. J. Vine	Dr. J. W. Ross
G. R. Wingrove	E. Payne
F. L. Marshall	D. M. Graham
Rink No. 3	
Ellis Hunter (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
L. Evans	O. Crewe-Read
C. M. Bain	J. Scotson
W. N. C. Allen	J. T. Disselduff
Rink No. 4	
D. Mennie (skip)	H. B. Stewart (skip)
G. Dunlop	S. Hammond
C. W. Marshall	V. Grundy
W. Gater	F. Large
Rink No. 5	
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	J. P. Lowe (skip)
C. E. Pearson	H. Browett
F. A. Sampson	J. Naylor
J. C. Thomson	D. MacGregor
Rink No. 6	
J. Park (skip)	A. Gray (skip)
W. A. Ogden	J. J. Sheridan
B. Hunting	W. Dutton
R. Simmons	A. Taylor

Other members desiring to play should notify the hon. secretary, and a seventh rink will be made up.

S. L. B. C. v. Junior Golf Club

This match will be played on the S. L. B. C. rinks at 4 p.m. tomorrow.

The S. L. B. C. will be represented by:—

G. H. Phillips	A. D. Bell
L. Evans	O. Crewe-Read
C. W. Porter	J. C. Macdougall
W. N. C. Allen	J. T. Disselduff
C. M. Bain	H. B. Stewart
R. A. Lawson	H. H. Fowler
G. Dunlop	D. MacDonald
F. L. Marshall	A. Taylor

The following will represent the Junior Golf Club:—

A. Macintosh	G. Sherman
T. Spring	J. Anderson
G. B. Stormes	C. Richards
D. McAlister (skip)	A. Spiers (skip)
A. Braid	A. E. Hayward
T. Murray	M. B. Anderson
B. Anderton	A. Allen
J. Park (skip)	A. Taylor (skip)

Reserves:—W. S. Campbell, G. Hall, G. Randall and M. McPhail.

In addition to the above, a Club match will be played between the following fours:—

J. J. Sheridan (skip)	F. Large (skip)
E. Payne	J. Scotson
C. W. Marshall	C. E. Pearson
V. Grundy	R. Simmons

S.R.C. v. Yangtszepoo Bowling Club

The following have been selected to play for the Shanghai Recreation Club tomorrow at 4 p.m. on the S.R.C. Ground:—G. Manwaring, J. E. Lucas, E. O. Thomas, S. Green, A. Eek, W. J. Ward, W. Milner, P. W. Reeves, H. Veitch, F. Jones, Capt. Spink, W. Featherstonhaugh, R. J. Bowerman, C. Komaroff, R. Phillips and F. Milner.

Portuguese Tennis Assn.

The following are to represent the Portuguese Tennis Association against the Japanese Tennis Association in a tournament to be played at the Recreation Ground (Hongkew) today and tomorrow:

E. Leitao and G. Norriss	Sunday,	4.30 p.m.
R Canavarro and M. Pinna	Sunday,	4.30 p.m.
R. Robarts and A. Leitao	Sunday,	4.30 p.m.
J. d'Almeida and V. Remedios	Saturday,	4.30 p.m.
F. Machado and J. Campos	Saturday,	4.30 p.m.

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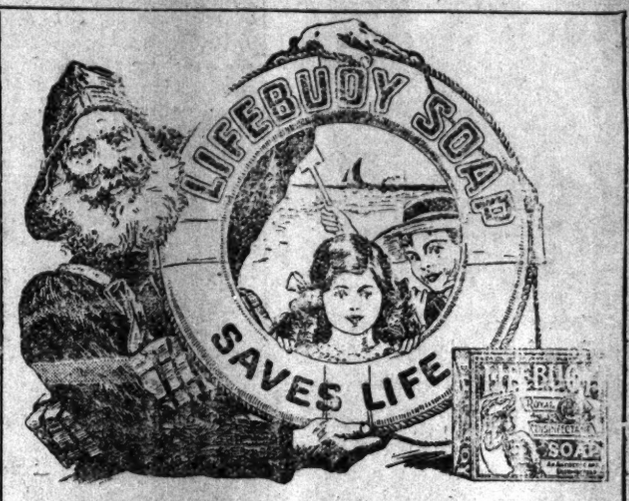

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Satan of To-day

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Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau....Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office.....10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 7.50
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Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 15 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1413 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Local thunderstorms in the northern and central districts. Rough weather on the coasts of Tongking.

SHANGHAI, JULY 22, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Powerful Dreadnought Pennsylvania and Modern Navy Problems

(New York Sun)

WHEN the Stars and Stripes were run up on the Pennsylvania at Norfolk the other day one of the most formidable warships in the world was added to the United States navy. The naval experts declare that she has no equal in gun power and ability to stand up under punishment. In the Skagerak fight the British battleship Warspite lived through a terrible pounding by the German dreadnoughts because her vital parts were well armored. The battle cruiser Queen Mary soon succumbed because she was not well protected. In her case there was a compromise to give her great speed. Her forte was attacking at long range with her 13.5 inch guns. As she had to fight at a medium range, on account of the atmosphere and the tactics forced upon her, she was doomed.

The Warspite stood up, kept on firing her 15 inch guns, and got out of the trap. Within a few days of that exhibition of battleship staunchness the Pennsylvania goes into commission. He who runs may read. We hope the lesson will not be lost upon Congress. Here is a ship of 31,400 tons normal displacement, with a belt amidships 13½ inches thick and turret protection of from 9 to 18 inches, built to withstand the heaviest broadsides and keep afloat. She carries a main battery of twelve 14 inch guns and a secondary battery of twenty-two 5 inch guns, together with four torpedo tubes. She has a speed of twenty-one knots. Her fuel is oil only, which increases her radius of action at least 40 per cent for the same weight of fuel, and she can quickly replenish at sea from a tanker.

A leviathan indeed is this American superdreadnought; a fortress that can deal destruction and escape it herself unless pitted against a ship as well protected and of superior armament. But there is no such ship afloat in any other navy at the present time. The Pennsylvania is said to have a rival in the Japanese dreadnought Fuso of 31,300 tons. There is not much to choose between their armaments, for the Fuso has a main battery of twelve 14 inch guns and a secondary battery of sixteen 6 inch guns. She can make 22.5 knots, and is therefore slightly faster. Particulars of her protection are lacking, but it is doubtful whether her armor is as thick at vital points as the Pennsylvania's.

The Queen Elizabeths of the British navy carry 15 inch guns, but only eight of them, and these ships have an advantage of four knots over the Pennsylvania in speed. A greater range for the British 15 inch guns is claimed, and this with higher speed would give the Queen Elizabeths an initial advantage over the Pennsylvania in very clear weather. But our ordnance experts say that the range of the American 14 inch naval gun is as great. If that is the fact the Queen Elizabeth with her eight big guns and armor not as thick would be no match for the Pennsylvania with her twelve big guns in a fight to a finish.

Correspondence

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—To the article by the rubber authority, E. L. Killick, Esq., published in the London Financier of June 23, 1916, and republished in the North China Daily News, July 19, 1916, Mr. F. W. Sutterle in his reply contributed to the North China Daily News, states:

"The criticism by Mr. E. L. Killick in the Financier is based solely upon data furnished by the Directors' observations in their circular to the shareholders."

This to the uninformed seems a strange statement. The Directors' statements should be correct and even such a high authority as Mr. Killick would be justified in accepting the same without any independent investigation.

Mr. Sutterle's remarks as above quoted must be regarded as not flattering to the London Board of Directors when taken with his following remarks:

"There is a lot of matter introduced that is irrelevant and to the various statements regarding the transfer of this Company from Shanghai to London in 1910 no information or reply is required to enlighten the Shanghai shareholders and/or public."

The facts are, there never was any sale. There was a juggling from Hongkong registry to London where Shanghai exchanged shares in the London Company and took over 90% and the balance was given to London by Shanghai under pressure and promises of advantages to accrue.

London took away from Shanghai 7,000 Perak shares which had a market value at that time of Tls. 900 to Tls. 950 per share		Tls. 6,300,000
11,200 Kalumpong shares which had a market value at that time of Tls. 750	Tls. 8,400,000	
Less Debentures	200,000	8,200,000
		14,500,000

That this was no theoretical or fancy value existing in Shanghai only may be judged by the comparison between the Perak Company vs. Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company, Limited, a London Company whose shares at that time had a market value of 250 shillings.

	Kuala-Lumpur	Perak-Kalumpong
Area—acres	3,347	9,512
Area—Acres planted in Rubber	2,543	3,008
Number of Rubber trees	393,012	366,337
of the average age of	3-3/5 years	3-3/10 years
Capital—Kuala-Lumpur £180,000 in 180,000 shares of £1 each @ 2/4d....	Tls. 1,542,866	
Perak Co. 7,000 shares @ Tls. 50		Tls. 350,000
Kalumpong 11,200 shares issued of which 7,000 held by Perak Co. leaving issued to Public 4,200 shares @ Tls. 50		210,000
	1,542,866	560,000

Market value basis:—
Kuala-Lumpur 250/- @2/4d. 19,285,705
Peraks Tls. 950
Kalumpongs Tls. 725 on 4,200 issued 9,695,000

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd., had in addition to shares issued, Debentures Tls. 200,000 @ 7%.

Data re Kuala Lumpur is obtained from Rubber Share Handbook published by the Financier and Bullionist, Ltd., London, July, 1909.

Taking the number of trees—at their average age—on the same relative proportionate value—the Gula Kalumpong (Perak Kalumpong) market value in comparison to the market value of Kuala Lumpur would be Tls. 16,500,000 or 70% more than present market price without taking into consideration that

Peraks have total acreage of	9,512 acres
Kalumpongs against Lumpur	3,347 acres
or an excess of.....	6,165 acres
of which	
Perak had in Sugar	2,597 acres
Kalumpongs had in Coconuts	2,330 acres
Kalumpongs had in Fallow	963 acres
	5,890 acres

For these shares of a market value of Tls. 14,500,000 London gave 344,400 shares in £1 share ex, Tls. 9 or less than 25% of market value Tls. 2,099,600.

It may be said in reply that the 344,400 shares of the London Co. should be worth just as much as the 18,200 shares of the Shanghai Company. So they should and here is where London got in.

Shanghai reluctantly parted with over 30,000 shares; these shares were not sold by Shanghai to secure needed capital: shareholders were told by those who were leading them to the promised land of greater benefits, that it was necessary to make a sacrifice on a small percentage so that they may benefit on the large balance from all the enormous advantages which the London market and a London Board would give us. I was one of the shareholders who at the time was convinced of the advantages of a transfer to London.

There was a strong opposition to the proposal, led by Mr. Drummond, who was Chairman of the two companies; in a long letter addressed to the shareholders under date of April 10, 1910, he advised:

"To secure a London market, about 32,000 shares are to be issued at £1.5s. On the above footing (meaning the market value of the shares at that time) each of these shares should be worth nearly £3, so that the 32,000 shares have a value of about Tls. 864,000. As the subscribers get them for some Tls. 360,000, there will be an apparent profit to them of about half a million taels which seems rather a high price to pay."

These are the facts known at least to the Directors who now advise the shareholders that: "London paid the shareholders in fully paid shares nearly six times the original capital spent on the property."

It is also known to the Directors that the most of the shares taken by London at 25/- were immediately resold to Shanghai with at least 100% profit.

This literally means, that to the petition of a large number of shareholders for relief, the Directors advance one great reason, against it, viz: *"Ingratitude to London for what was done."*

It is evident from this alone that the Directors do not want to respect the wishes of a majority of the shareholders and are doing and will do what they can to defeat the proposal. It is the opinion of a large number of shareholders that independent of their personal views their duty officially as Directors called for at least a neutral attitude and their observations should have been confined to facts only bearing on the issue raised. They have brought in a lot of matter that is foreign to the question and worked upon sentiment by unnecessary reference to Income Tax and close their observations with this paragraph:

"Before examining any counter suggestions which might or might not achieve their object of escaping Income Tax, the Directors would like to have the opinion of shareholders generally as to whether any change at all is desirable."

The shareholders of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, do not object to the Income Tax nor the amount paid, they petition for relief from the unjust, inequitable position occupied in the market thereby making it a double tax, the market tax being at least ten times greater than the Income Tax. Yours faithfully,

M. SPEELMAN.

How Germany Nearly Got The Philippines

That Germany had arranged to purchase the Philippines from Spain, and that Admiral von Diederichs had been sent out to take charge of the Islands, when the Spanish-American war broke out and spoiled the plan—this was the statement made by Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, at a banquet at Lansing, Mich, recently.

Senator Smith said that Admiral Dewey told him so, and altogether he made some very interesting disclosures in the course of his speech. He discussed the foreign relations of the United States, and touched especially on the controversy between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Diederichs in Manila Bay during the opening days of the Spanish American war when Dewey's famous message was delivered to the German Admiral.

"This country, and its then leader, William McKinley, were surely wands in the hands of God," he said "and it was never proven more strikingly than a few days ago in Washington, when Admiral Dewey told me what he had discovered less than four months ago regarding the reasons for the presence of the German fleet outside Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey told me that he had just received indisputable and absolute proof that Germany had arranged for the purchase of the Philippine Islands from Spain and that the bargain had been concluded except for the final signatures when the Spanish-American War broke out. Von Diederichs had been sent to take charge of the Islands, the admiral having been appointed its first Governor.

"Just before the final sealing of the bargain the war broke out and Germany was loth, naturally, to see the islands slipping away. Admiral Dewey told me that if he had had this information four months ago it would have appeared in his book, just published, but it came too late.

"But consider the possibilities had the Spanish war not intervened. Germany would have now owned the Philippines. They would have been tremendously fortified. A great Asiatic German fleet would have been maintained, and Japan, and inevitably China, with nearly one-third of the world's population, would have been in the thick of the world war, deluging the Eastern seas with human blood."

Tolstoy's Diary Creates Sensation in Russia

Tchertkov, His Literary Executor, Begins Publication There of Valuable Document, Which Is Replete with Profound Philosophy

Russia has just experienced a genuine literary sensation through the publication of the first volume of the diary of Leo Tolstoy. It was not generally known that Tolstoy had kept a diary, and tremendous interest was therefore aroused in Russia by the announcement that the famous author's lifelong friend, Vladimir Grigorevitch Tchertkov, who is also Tolstoy's literary trustee, was preparing this personal record for publication. Tolstoy, it will be remembered, in his letters and his will, expressed the wish that all manuscripts which might be left at his death should be turned over to Tchertkov, who had suffered exile for his Tolstoyan views and was one of the staunchest supporters of the great philosopher.

The first volume of the diary embraces a period of five years, 1895-1899, and several more volumes are in preparation. In the preface Tchertkov says: "This edition of the diary of L. N. Tolstoy was undertaken by me for the purpose of carrying out the definite charge given to me personally by L. N., and which is confirmed not only by explicit written statements, but by an affidavit which he thought necessary to supply me with in order to escape any misunderstandings that may possibly arise."

Most of the diary was written in fragments. Tolstoy used to jot down ideas rather than a record of happenings. For this reason the diary provides an almost priceless source of interest to the disciples and critics of the master. Having Tolstoy's full authorization to be guided solely by his discretion in the matter, Tchertkov decided to leave untouched all the philosophical matter with which the diary abounds.

The excerpts used here were translated by Isaac Don Levine.

One of the early entries, dated October 28, 1895, alludes to the mental and moral struggle of mankind.

"One may look at this world," wrote Tolstoy, "this way: There is in existence a world ruled by certain known laws. And in that world there are creatures subjected to those laws, but at the same time harboring in themselves a law different from the general laws of the world, a higher law, which must inevitably triumph in these creatures and vanquish the lower laws. And in this struggle and gradual victory of the higher over the lower laws, therein only is the sense of life of man, and of the whole world."

Two brief entries in November follow:

"November 9, 1895.

"Confirming the fact that the mind brings out the love for justice latent in man is the saying: Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner. If you forgive a person, you also begin loving him. To forgive means to cease to condemn and hate."

"November 15, 1895.

"I passed a sleepless night, and could not work. * * * Am reading 'Aphorisms' of Schopenhauer. Very good. But to substitute 'Service to God' for his 'Understanding the vanity of life'—and we agree."

Another entry shows how Tolstoy became aware of a "firm, calm faith in God":

"December 7, 1895.

"I was thinking long about God, about the sense of my life and, it seemed, that I had my doubts concerning the one and the other, and was verifying my deductions. Then, a short while ago, I suddenly felt the need of leaning against faith in God and the imperishableness of the soul, and, to my wonderment, I became aware of a firm, calm faith such as I had never before felt. So that all my doubts and verifications not only failed to weaken me, but, evidently, even strengthened to a large degree the faith within me.

"Went to the theater, to the rehearsals of the 'Power of Darkness.' Art, originating in play, still remains a play for adults. Music, which I had heard a great deal, confirms it. No impression, to the contrary, only distracting. * * *

"Education: It is but necessary for you to try to do some teaching in order to discover your own defects. Having discovered them, begin mending them. Improving your own self is the best way to educate your own and other children as well as grown-up people.

"To love means to desire that which the beloved desires.

"Life is the enhancement of love, the expansion of its boundaries. Such an expansion is taking place in each of the different lives. In the present life this expansion appears to me in the form of love.

"Mind is not given for the purpose of selecting what one should love. This it won't do. It is given for knowing what one must not love.

"As in every work the main art is not in producing correctly certain things for ever, but in repairing the unavoidable mistakes made in a damaged, wrong product, so in the business of life the main wisdom is not how to lead originally a righteous life, but how to correct blunders and free yourself from errors and temptations.

"Happiness is the satisfaction of the desires of the being living in man from his birth to his death in this world only; bliss is the satisfaction of the wants of eternal entity living in man.

"The substance of the teaching of Christ is in that man know what he is; that he understand that he is not a mortal animal dependent upon the conditions surrounding him in this world, but like a bird that lives on earth and makes no use of its wings, though cognizant of their power and full of confidence in them, so he is not born nor does he die here, but lives in eternity. * * *"

On December 23, 1895, Tolstoy tells how he was walking along a street and was accosted by a beggar. "I forgot what I was, and passed by," he wrote. "And then I suddenly remembered, and as the hungry goes after the food, the tired after his seat, so I went back and gave."

Then he goes off on another line of thought:

"Take your material pleasures, all that happens to cross your path, with gratefulness, if they are only not sinful, i. e., if they are not averse to your conscience, making it suffer. Use the demonstrations of your will, your freedom, only in the service of God.

"So long as man lives unconsciously he does no evil. If there is a struggle, it is an unconscious struggle, which ends as soon as the struggle against circumstances ends. Man either adapts himself to them or perishes, and it is not cruel nor is it an evil. A struggle becomes cruel only when man directs his conscience at it, prepares it, strengthens, decuples, contuples its force.

"As Pascal said, there are three kinds of people. Those who know not and are peaceful. Peaceful are also those who know. But there are those in the middle who know not and think they do; from these comes all the evil on earth. These are the people in whom consciousness is awakened, but who know not how to make use of it. * * *"

Finally, he says that he has just written a letter to Crosby. "He works in America." This reference undoubtedly relates to the late Ernest Howard Crosby, who promulgated Tolstoy's views on universal peace in the United States.

There is another reference to Crosby in the next entry:

"January 23, 1896.

"Have not written for a month. In this time I wrote a letter on patriotism and a letter to Crosby. For two weeks now have been working on a drama. Have written three acts—poorly. * * * Have little hope for success.

"The genuine artistic production, the contagious, is produced only when the artist seeks, yearns. * * *

"From the path of art there are two digressions—obscenity and artificiality. Between the two is a very narrow path. This path is found only when there is an impulse and purpose. Then only will one escape the two dangers, of which artificiality is the more horrid.

"It is impossible to force the mind to analyze and clearly examine that which the heart wants not."

"January 26, 1896.

"I am alive, but I live not. I went to bed, but could not fall asleep, so clear and lucid became to me that view of life which regards us as travelers. There is before us only one station, under the old, known circumstances. How then can we go through that station but valiantly, cheerfully, amicably, in a spirit of co-operation, without feeling sorry for our being compelled to pass on and for those who have already passed out, into that world where we will all meet together again."

"Ah," writes Tolstoy on February 13, 1896, "if one could but every minute of his life remember death, where one is liable to glide at any moment. If we could but remember that we do not stand on a flat surface, but we are rolling, incessantly rolling, colliding, outrunning some and leaving others behind us, all toward that beyond which screens from us those who were once ahead of us and will soon screen us from those who are now behind us. If we could always remember that, how light and joyous it would be to live, rolling all together along the same slope into the realm of that same God whence we once came, under whose domination we are at present, and will be after and for ever. I feel it all so vividly.

"The possibility to kill yourself is a liberty given to men. God wanted no slaves in this life, only free workers. If you stay in this life, it means that its conditions are acceptable to you. And if they are acceptable, then work. If you leave this life by killing yourself, you will find facing you there similar conditions. So—there is really no place to escape."

There is a highly interesting discussion of art in the following:

"February 27, 1896.

"I have made a note to the effect that there are two arts. Now, as I am thinking it over, I am unable to find a clear expression for my thought. The thought was that there is an art which is the evolution of play, of the desire in each living creature to play. The play of a calf is jumping, the play of man is symphony, painting, poetry, romance.

"This is one art, the art to play and invent new plays, the art to perform and to compose the new. This is good, useful and valuable work, for it promotes human happiness. But, it must be understood, that one can occupy one's self with play only when his stomach is full. Society will give its attention to art when its members are satisfied in matters material. And so long as not all the members are satisfied, there can be no real art, only an art for the satisfied—an ugly art, and an art for the hungry—a vulgar, pitiable art. And this is precisely how it is actually. It follows, that in this kind of art—that of play—there is value only when it is accessible to all, adding to the joys of everybody. In that case it is not a bad thing, especially if it should not demand any additional labor from the poor, as it does not. [Labor as the equivalent of money—if admission and accession to all art were free.—Translator's Note.]

"It is possible and necessary to express it better.

"But there is also another art, that which arouses in man better and loftier feelings. * * * These latter words, which I have just written down, and which I had repeated many a time before, are, I think, now, untrue. Art consists exclusively of that which seeks to advance sinless pleasure, and make it general, accessible to all, for the happiness of mankind. A fine building, a cheerful painting, a song, a tale—give us some happiness, the awakening of the religious feeling—the love of good which is caused by a drama or a song or a painting—gives us great bliss.

"A second thought on art was that in no other field does conservatism do as much harm as in art. Art is one of the phenomena of the spiritual life of man, and as breathing in an animal is a sign of life, so art demonstrates life in humanity. And, therefore, art must always be living, contemporaneous. Only one must know where to find it (not in decadent music, poetry, novels); one must not look for it in the past, but in the present. The people who want to show themselves connoisseurs in art and who glorify for that purpose the classical art of the past, condemning the contemporaneous, only show that they are not responsive to art.

"At dinner today we talked about a boy who had been discharged from school for his bad habits, and about the need of sending him to a reform institution.

"It is like a man that leads a bad life and acquires a disease, who goes to a doctor for cure, but thinks not that the disease had been given to him as a helpful suggestion that the ways of his life are wrong and are to be righted. The same with the disease of society. That the whole order of our social life is not right and should be changed no-one seems to see. We think that for every ill member of society there is and there must be a place in an institution which serves to save us from that individual member, and even to reform him.

"Nothing hinders so much the progress of mankind as false convictions. The sicker a society is the more are the institutions for curing its diseases, and the lesser thought is given to the necessary change of the whole life."

"March 6, 1896.

"I feel weak all the time, and a mental apathy. Am working very slowly on the drama. Much has become clearer. But there is not a single scene to satisfy me."

(To be Continued in Tuesday's The China Press)

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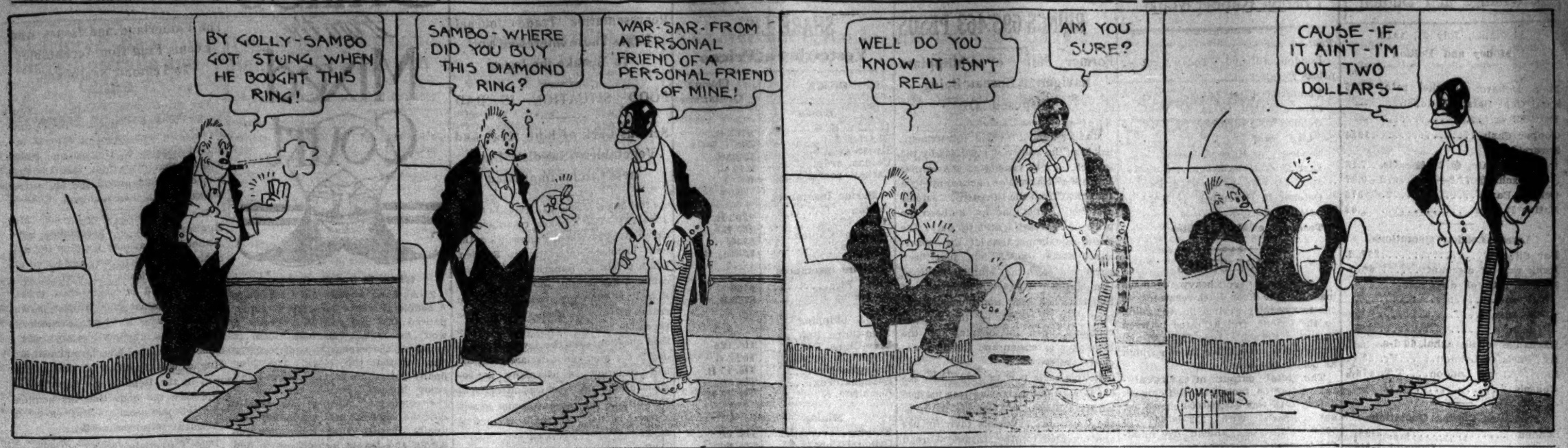
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


BY GOLLY-SAMBO GOT STUNG WHEN HE BOUGHT THIS RING!
SAMBO-WHERE DID YOU BUY THIS DIAMOND RING?
WAR-SAR-FROM A PERSONAL FRIEND OF A PERSONAL FRIEND OF MINE!
WELL DO YOU KNOW IT ISN'T REAL-
AM YOU SURE?
CAUSE-IF IT AINT-I'M OUT TWO DOLLARS-
GEO MCMANUS

Daily Home Magazine Page

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Anecdotes of the Famous

That Mme. Sarah Bernhardt should have just become a French subject has puzzled a great many people. The seeming mystery is explained, however, by the fact that when the "Divine Sarah" married a Greek in the early '80s she took her husband's nationality.

The famous tragedienne tells an amusing little story of two kind-hearted old ladies who set out one day to buy a couple of seats for a "Bernhardt matinee." On their way to the theater, they changed their minds, determined to deny themselves pleasure, and to give the money for the seats to two poor relations instead.

They did so. A short time afterwards, meeting the poor relations, they ventured to express a hope that the money had been found of good service.

"Indeed it was," they were told. "We bought seats for the Bernhardt matinee and enjoyed ourselves immensely!"

* * *

Anna Pavlova, the wonderful dancer, the latest star to be filmed, tells this story:

Once in New York she was asked by a millionaire to dance at a reception at his house.

"My terms will be $1,500," said Pavlova.

"That's rather stiff isn't it? Look here, now, I'll give you $1,000!"

But the dancer was firm, and as the millionaire wanted her, he gave in.

"But say," he remarked, as she was going, "I shan't expect you to mix with my guests, you know."

"Oh, well, in that case," retorted Vavlova, with a relieved sort of smile. "I'll gladly let you off for a thousand!

Household Suggestions

Tumblers, fruit dishes, lamp chimneys, globes, and other similar articles can be mended when broken with the following preparation: Take five parts of gelatine to one part of a solution of bichromate of potash. Cover the broken edges with this, and press together, then place in direct sunlight for a few hours. The mended article will not come apart even if washed in boiling water nor will the breaks show.

* * *

Don't throw away apple parings. Stew to a pulp, rub through a sieve, and add to the cooked apples. Or else flavor the soup with them. It is the part of the apple immediately under the skin which contains the most valuable salts.

* * *

Water in which fish has been boiled should be poured, when cold, on to the rose-bed, if you are not making it into soup. It will improve your roses wonderfully.

* * *

Vinegar in washing up water cleanses grease, brightens china, and is a good disinfectant.

* * *

Salt put on an ink-stain freshly made will loosen the mark.

The Comma and Comedy

The minister who was made to say, "I will wear no clothes, to distinguish me from my fellow Christians," only meant to say he objected to a clerical collar and vest; but it was a little embarrassing to find a comma in such an odd place.

But, perhaps he had less cause for complaint than the Scottish divine whose sermons were eagerly listened to in Glasgow, even though he preached temperance.

This good man was made to say in the morning paper:

"Only last Sabbath, my dear friends, a young woman died within a stone's throw of this very church with awful suddenness, while I was endeavoring to preach the Word in a state of beastly intoxication."

At a well-known "fashion and fancy" publishing office the nursery expert nearly got "fired" the other week for letting her eagle eye fail to observe the absence of a very necessary comma. One of her masterpieces of domestic chat ended up: "When the baby has done drinking, it must be unscrewed."

But even this was not quite as bad as the classical example: "If the baby refuses cold milk, boil it."

A well-known writer about country rambles was made to say recently: "The good farmer having finished milking, his cow offered to show me the way across the fields."

As the writer is a lady, it is perhaps quite safe to say that she would not relish her escort.

Advertisements often err in this way. There are the classic examples: "Wanted a piano by a young lady with nicely turned legs," and "Wanted a boy, to open oysters with a reference." Examples of the comma that wasn't there.

Unattainable Treasure

A boy of tender years was returning from school crying bitterly. "What ails you, my little fellow?" asked an old gentleman. "I-I've fo-st the p-penny the t-teacher gave for the best boy in the class!" sobbed the boy. "Oh, well, never mind," said the old gentleman. "Here is another one that will take its place. But, tell me, how did you come to lose it?" "'Cause I wasn't the best boy in the class!" sobbed the boy.

French Claret

(BORDEAUX)

Red at $5.00, $6.50, $7.00 and $8.00 per dozen quart bottles.

White at $7.00 and $8.50 per dozen

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

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(Opposite the Race Course)

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RICH, SAFE MILK

Connell Bros. Company

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The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

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$4.00 per hour

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Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

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This Mark is a sure Sign of Quality.
It stands for Experience,
Facility and Ability relating to
Varnish and Paint, and it is placed
on all the specialities of
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
Manufacture.

Large stocks kept in China
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2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
Alexandria Building, Hongkong

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

SHOWER GEYSERS

Supply water at any TEMPERATURE required either direct to the bath or from the SHOWER.

They are simple, strong and ornamental. They can be HIRED at $2.50 per month, or purchased from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO.

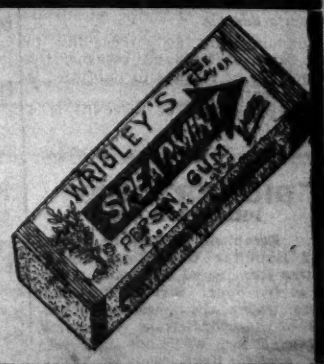
5 Thibet Road. or Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

Obtainable Everywhere

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc. Sole Agents in China



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 21, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.06
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1924
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9⅝—Tls.	7.13
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.87
Peking Bar	378
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29⅞d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N.Y. on London....T.T.	476⅞
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9⅝
London	Demand	2-9⅞
India	T.T.	208¼
Paris	T.T.	392½
Paris	Demand	394½
New York	T.T.	66⅝
New York	Demand	66⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	73¼
Japan	T.T.	76⅛
Batavia	T.T.	161

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-10⅛
London	6 m-s Cdts.	2-11⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	407
New York	4 m-s.	69⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

£1—Hk. Tls.....6.14
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs 4.55
" " 1—Marks†.....3.78
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....1.30
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....1.52
" " 1—Rupees 2.42
" " 1—Roubles.....2.47
" " 1—Mex. $ 1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 21, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Lumbers Tls. 110.00
Yangtsze Insurance $260.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Senawangs Tls. 17.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 5.25
Sungei Duris Tls. 12.25
Sumatras Tls. 165.00

Direct Business Reported

H. and S. Banks $765.00
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.15
Repahs Tls. 1.40
S'hai Municipals 6% Debs. (1916) Tls. 100.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 21, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidateds Tls. 3.75 Sept.
Consolidateds Tls. 3.50 cash
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.75 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.55 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 28.00 Sept.
Trams Tls. 86.50 cash

Direct

Tanah Merahs Tls. 1.12½ cash

INCREASE SUNGALA CAPITAL

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Shanghai Rubber Estate (1915), Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co., yesterday, confirmation was given, on the proposition of Mr. Holliday, seconded by Dr. Chadwick T. Kew, to the following resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting recently:

"That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 100,000 by the issue of 40,000 new shares of one Tael each to all shareholders on the register at the time of issue, in the proportion of two new shares to every three old shares held by them, the issue to be made either all, or in part, at such time or times as the directors of the company may think fit and at such premium, if any, as they may decide, in the best interest of the company."

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 27 per cent.

The Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.
Spot, 2s. 3⅛d. to 2s. 3d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4⅛d. to 2s. 4⅛d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Easier.
Last Quotation, London, July 19:
Spot, 2s. 3⅛d. to 2s. 3⅛d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4⅜d. to 2s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Easier.

TRADE BRIEFS

Because of the heavy demands made by the French Government on the two regular French lines running to the Orient, freight rates between Saigon, French Indo-China, and Europe are now twelve times as high as before the war.

The total output of the twenty-two cigarette factories in Denmark during 1915 was 445,400,000 cigarettes, as compared with 312,400,000 in 1914. Eighty-six million five hundred thousand cigarettes were imported during 1915 for domestic use.

"For the first time in the history of the Hongkong rice trade with the United States," announces Commerce Reports, "a shipment of 100 tons of polished rice has been made to San Francisco." Hongkong has installed an American rice polishing machine; the first of its kind brought to the Far East.

According to figures supplied by the Co-operative News the purchasing power of £1 in May, 1915, is now only equal to 16s., while the purchasing power of £1 in 1914 is now equal to 11s. 2d.

A Breslau, Germany, tinfoil factory has provided a substitute for tinfoil by producing zincfoil.

The effect of the automobile on the carriage and wagon industry during the five years between 1909 and 1914 is shown in the decrease by 293 in the number of establishments manufacturing carriages, wagons, bodies, tops, cushions, &c.

The Royal Dutch West India Mail Company has increased the freight rates 100 per cent from Venezuelan ports to New York. Passenger rates between these ports have been increased 50 per cent.

According to the Canadian Census and Statistics Office 18,000 acres in the Province of Ontario were devoted to the growing of sugar beet roots for the manufacture of beet sugar, as compared with 12,100 acres in 1914. The estimated yield of roots in 1915 was 141,000 tons, compared with 108,600 tons in 1914.

Siam is without a rope manufacturing establishment, but a considerable quantity of rope is made by hand for domestic use. "Po" or Siamese hemp is most widely used for this purpose. This is a native plant, the Paritium macrophyllum, which yields a strong fibre capable of great resistance.

Official statistics give the number of buffaloes in Siam at the end of September, 1915, as 2,018,359.

Because of the war the world's production of raw silk has decreased by over 9,000,000 pounds since 1913. The production in 1915, according to preliminary figures, was 50,893,703 pounds, compared with 48,215,090 pounds in 1914 and 60,230,282 pounds in 1913.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

SALE OF STEAMSHIPS BRINGS 695,463 PESOS

Former Ship of Philippines Navigation Bureau Being Disposed Of

Manila, June 27.—The Government has been the gainer of P.695,463 by the sale of the old vessels of the former Bureau of Navigation, according to a statement from the Bureau of Customs yesterday. This amount has been the price of 12 vessels sold to date, the latest sale being that of the coast-guard Samar which has just been purchased by the Manila Railroad Company for P.90,000. The sale of this boat has been under negotiation ever since its charter by the railroad company, upon the opening of the Hondagua extension and the deal was closed yesterday.

In this early part of 1914 when the old Bureau of Navigation was merged with the Bureau of Customs, many of the Government Vessels then in use and operated by the former bureau were laid up as unnecessary to the Government service, and not along after their sale was advertised. Offers have been received from time to time for each particular boat and the sale was only effected when the offer was thought by the Bureau of Customs officials as advantageous to the Government.

The following table will show the boats that have been disposed of to date, together with the purchaser and the amount for which they were sold:

Date	Name of Vessel	Purchaser	Price Pesos
April, 1914	Tagalog	Geo. Whalen and Co.	700
May, 1914	Rover	Sub-province of Romblon	10,163
July, 1914	Scout	Cia. Cooperative de Negros	32,000
December, 1914	Panay	Portugese Gov't. of Timor	47,500
March, 1915	Corwine	H. R. Cooper and Co.	2,100
July, 1915	Guy Howard	Insular Lumber Co.	10,000
September, 1915	Franklin	Loreno Pinera	5,000
January, 1916	Rizal	Compania Tabacalera	420,000
February, 1916	Luzon	Hijos de I. de la Rama	40,000
April, 1916	Garvey	Dean C. Worcester	4,000
May, 1916	Palawan	Liong Tac Sang	35,000
June, 1916	Samar	Manila R. R. Co.	90,000
		Total	695,463

Of the price paid by the Compania Tabacalera for the Rizal only one-half was received by the Government in money as P.210,000 of the amount went in exchange for the Bustamante which was owned by the company, and which after alterations is now being used by the Government as a cableship in place of the Rizal.

Only two more of the Bureau of Navigation vessels not in operation and laid up at Engineers' Island remain unsold, these being the Negros and the Tablas. The Negros, although laid up, is in good working order and will now take the place of the Samar.

In the near future, the coastguard Corregidor may be sold as several very good offers have been made for the vessel, in which case the Tablas will be put in shape to replace her in the service of the Government.

NEW RUSSIAN PORT TO OPEN

After June 14 American exporters, for the first time since the opening of the European war, will have an opportunity to land goods in Russia without interference or delay by Government shipments, according to information received recently from the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce, recently organized in New York. A cablegram announced that on that date the port of Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River in Siberia, will be opened for navigation and will provide a new channel for placing American goods on the Russian market.

It is anticipated that much of the freight which has been going to Vladivostok during the winter months will now be diverted to this port, from which it will be transported up the Amur River to Stretinsk, where connection is made with a railroad line, linked to the Trans Siberian Railroad.

"The opening of this port will be to the Siberian coast what the opening of Kola will mean to the region directly surrounding the Baltic," said Mr. E. C. Porter, secretary of the American-Russian Chamber.

"It will be of particular value to the exporters of cotton, metals, machinery and tanning products, for which there is a strong demand in Russia. So far, it has been very difficult to place these materials on the Russian market because of the congestion of the ports through which shipments can be made."

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 20.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	7.96d.
July-August	7.81d.
October-November	7.75d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$765 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.15 B.
Cathay. pref.	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156
Hongkong Fire	$275 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 128
"Shell"	102s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80½.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 96 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 97 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 135 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref.	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 12 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 100 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y.	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$119 B.
Green Island	$6.40 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.35.
Bute	Tls. 1¾ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 13½.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60.
Dominion	Tls. 12½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B.
Karan	Tls. 14¾ B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 16.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.40.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.30
Seekee	Tls. 8½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.80
Senawang	Tls. 17¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 25¼.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 86½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 88½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 288¾

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 20 was 120 tons."

WARNS THE SWEDES GERMANY CAN'T WIN

Representative Trade Journal Urges Those Interested Not To Mistake the Issue

FOOD SITUATION IS BAD

Serious Lack of Both Meat And Vegetables—Swedish Business Circles Impressed

Stockholm, June 21, (via London, June 22,)—The Swedish trade journal called Affarsvariden, representing the best business interests in Sweden, today prints a remarkable editorial commenting on the war, in which it says it is time for the Swedes to realize that the outcome cannot be favorable to the Central Powers. The food question, says the newspaper, will decide the war, and it declares that the bad situation in Germany is responsible for the "reckless offensive at Verdun and the recent attempt to win a naval battle." Textually the article says:

"From the very beginning it has been pointed out that for Germany the food question was to have a decisive influence on the war. The food situation in Germany is bad, and much worse than the Swedish people generally think. Swedish conceptions as to how peace will be concluded have not taken sufficiently into consideration the importance of the campaign of starvation against Germany.

"We will not attempt to prophesy on the conclusion of peace, but it is important for our business men, irrespective of sympathy or prejudice, not to be too sure of their calculations, as there may be a surprise in store for them. The Central Powers cannot obtain a peace advantageous to them.

"It is said in a long German article regarding the central disposition of food that the butchers are unable to supply more than one-third their normal quota, and that Germany in the very near future must feed her people chiefly on vegetables. Even if it is possible to train the population to vegetarian diet, this cannot be done unless there is plenty of bread, butter and eggs, turnips, beans, and such other vegetables: but none of these, not even potatoes, can be had in the quantities the people require them. Especially there seems to be a lack of bread, beans, peas, butter, eggs, rice, oats, and all the nourishing vegetarian foods. As a matter of fact, there is greater lack of these than of meat.

"According to an article in the Berlin Boursen Courier a large number of housewives in cities cannot get sufficient food for their families, and consequently central kitchens are the last resort. It is obvious that such a state of affairs cannot go on year after year. It is in this condition that we have the nearest reason for the reckless offensive at Verdun and the main attempt of an offensive at sea. It may seem out of place to discuss these things in a business paper, but the subject is one of the decisive issues of the war, and all business speculation must adapt itself to the outcome of the war."

Swedish business interests are generally supposed to be friendly to Germany, as for many years trade with that country has outweighed that of any other, and this article in the representative trade journal warning business men as to the outcome of the war is regarded here with much interest.

Obituary

Lieut. T. M. MacQueen

Second Lieutenant Thomas Malcolm MacQueen, one of Shanghai's well-known sporting men, has been killed in battle. A cable was received yesterday saying that Second Lieutenant MacQueen was killed on July 15 in France. The officer was formerly connected with the Yangtsze Insurance Association. He was extremely popular here. He was a prominent member of the Rugby Football Club and was particularly interested in racing. Besides being a member of the Race Club he was an owner of ponies. He was in the Light Horse Troop, S. V. C. and was a member of the Shanghai and other clubs.

2nd-Lieut. MacQueen was a Scotsman. He was about 28 years of age and was the second son of Dr. MacQueen, of Eastbourne. He received his education at Eastbourne College, and joined the London office of the Yangtsze Insurance Association about 1906. In 1912 he came out to the Far East and was first stationed in Hongkong with the firm of Shewan, Tomes and Co., the Yangtsze Association's agents at that port.

The following year he was transferred to the company's head office in Shanghai, and remained here till December, 1914, when he left for home to offer his services to the Government. Shortly after arrival home he was granted a commission in the 8th East Yorkshires, and proceeded with his regiment to France exactly a year ago. Since that time he had only been twice at home, on short leave of absence.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Where Zi Got the Gasoline

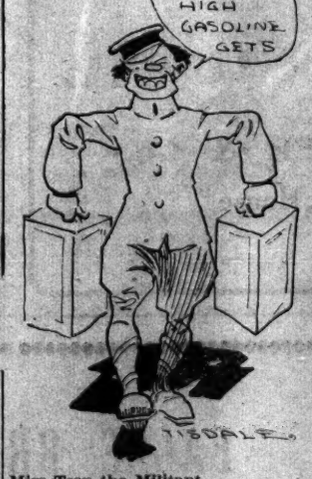
Zi Ah-liang chauffs for a foreigner. A couple of weeks back this foreigner noticed that his car had become a wolf for petrol. It took about a gallon of the expensive stuff to carry him around the block. The thing finally got on his nerves. He couldn't enjoy himself because the scent of the combusted gasoline was exactly like the smell of burning money. He finally decided that something was wrong and he set himself out to find what it was.

The investigation took him to the garage where he buys his petrol. He asked to see the orders he has been sending around. They were produced.

"I always order 10 gallons" said the worried motorist. "These orders are for 20."

He looked closer and discovered that the orders had been "raised" by the astute Zi. After that, they went deeper into the chauffeur's record and made further startling discoveries. They found that the ambitious Zi had become part owner in an obscure garage and that his partner relied on him entirely to furnish the company with gas.

As a result of all these things Zi was brought before the Mixed Court, and charged with stealing $60 worth of gasoline in the manner aforementioned. Cars little and large still honk up and down the streets of our fair city—but none of them honk under the hand of Zi. For he has been sent to the Municipal Jail. He is expected to remain on deposit there for the next two months.



Miss Tseu the Militant

There are those who say that the New Woman will never appear in China. They claim that the gentle creatures, although they wear pants, will never rise to the stern dignity and forcefulness which that garment symbolizes. They say that Votes for Women will never rise to distract the minds and wreck the windows of Chinese officials.

Hear the tale of Tseu Tsu-sz and be not so certain.

C. P. C. 1107 was coming down Harbin Road when his ethics and his eyes were shocked by the militant behavior of Miss Tseu. That young lady was charging up and down before a silk filature with her arms full of bricks. Ever and anon a frightened head would appear at a window, whereat one of Tseu's bricks would crash through the pane where the head had been.

"Don't throw that brick," commanded the C. P. C. striking an attitude that was meant to awe. The attitude was lost on Tseu.

"I will throw this brick," said she selecting a large, fine grey block from her supply.

"You won't," said the policeman, but somehow his voice wasn't convincing.

"I said I would—now I'll prove it," said the determined lady.

She threw the brick.

Now far be it from us to pry into the secret thoughts of maidenhood. Therefore it cannot be known just what was in Tseu's head at the time. She might have done it by intent; and then again the notorious weakness of women as to aim and throwing might be to blame. At any rate the brick whistled through the air and the next the policeman heard of it, it lit smack against his ear.

As soon as the stars cleared from his vision he arrested Tseu—at which she signed her name on his face with her finger nails. After a tussle, which was cheered by the beleaguered employes of the silk filature, the policeman overpowered this bepanted amazon. She was taken before the Mixed Court where an assessor smiled behind his hand as he fined her $2.

"Do you think she threw the brick at you?" a comrade asked of the C. P. C. involved.

"Well," said that worthy as he rubbed the knob on his head with tender fingers, "she might not have meant to hit me, and then, too, she might. Because every brick she threw at the windows went exactly where she aimed."

GERMAN WEEKLIES IN U. S. INDORSE HUGHES

The Fatherland and Issues And Events Find Him Acceptable To Teutonic Sentiment.

The pro-German weeklies of New York, The Fatherland and Issues and Events, in their issues of June 16 indorsed Charles E. Hughes and made it plain that everything that the Republican candidate had said up to that time met with their approval.

The Fatherland stated that Mr. Hughes's letter of acceptance, telegraphed to Chairman Harding the day of the nomination, was one which all German-Americans can "joyfully subscribe to" and as constituting an indictment against such "British henchmen" as Joseph H. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, and other well-known Americans. Issues and Events said that Mr. Hughes was the choice of "all thinking men in the Republican Party" and expressed the hope that his nomination will have "a sobering effect on President Wilson"s egotism."

The Fatherland waxed enthusiastic in its indorsement of the Republican candidate and characterizes the nomination as a defeat of the "sinister forces of Natavism."

"The nomination of Justice Hughes," The Fatherland said, "means the redemption of the Republican Party. The selection of Root, Roosevelt, or Lodge would have signified the surrender of the party of Abraham Lincoln to the sinister forces of Natavism. Colonel Roosevelt has encompassed his own defeat. His downfall proves that there is no room for the Know Nothing in the American commonwealth. If the Know Nothing is eliminated from politics the hyphen will disappear also.

"The letter of acceptance drafted by Mr. Hughes has a genuine American ring. There is no American of German descent who will not joyfully subscribe to this statement: 'I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we dd not tolerate for an instant any division of allegiance.' Every word here set forth is an indictment of such men as George Haven Putnam, Frederic Coudert, Maurice Leon, Joseph Choate, and the entire tribe of British henchmen who look upon the United States as a dependency of Great Britain.

"No less important is the passage: 'I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standard, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"It will be noted that the Justice demands the insistence upon all our rights as neutrals. We presume that he means that he would safeguard American rights not only against encroachments on the part of Germany, but equally against British aggressions. We trust that Mr. Hughes will protest clearly and definitely, in language that permits of no misunderstanding, against the looting of American mails, the violations of American neutrality by British recruiting agents, and the illegal restraints placed upon the commerce of the United States by Great Britain in defiance of our laws."

Then follows a statement which might be interpreted as a loophole through which the German Americans may find escape in the event Mr. Hughes does not prove as friendly to Germany as they hope he will. The Fatherland says the Republican platform is all right "as far as it goes." But the ermine, The Fatherland adds, no longer enforces silence on the candidate and for this reason it says "we shall expect from him far more specific pronouncements on the vital questions that are agitating us all."

"There is no doubt," The Fatherland continues, "that Americans of German descent are friendly to the Justice, but he cannot count upon their suffrage unless he unbosoms himself on these issues. Mr. Roosevelt forfeited the nomination because he did not dare to face the question of our relations with Great Britain for fear of losing the support of the powerful Morgan interests. Justice Hughes, we hope, has no such fear. His criticism of 'brave words stripped of their force by indecision' can only refer to our relations with Great Britain, for there is no issue pending at present between the United States and the Central Powers."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
F. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 43,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	Lyons	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000
All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.
Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Lisoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Singapore.		

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

13 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00
Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.
FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Tales at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael 1 or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1914.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. Tibbey, Mr. Barrows, Mr. H. E. Libson.
Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hongkong:—Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. S. H. Honamby.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mesdames, Mr. Hughes and McIntyre.
Per P. and O. s.s. Somali from London:—Mr. J. H. Johns, Dr. A. F. Grant, Mrs. A. F. Grant, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Coventry, Miss Leota Cabeen, Miss E. May French, Miss E. R. Martin, Mr. Sheng, Miss E. R. Martin, Mr. Sheng Fuyung and servent, Mr. E. Masuda, Mr. Y. Masumoto, Mr. R. B. Gilchrist, Mr. Tam Lai-kong, Mr. H. L. Rogers, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. J. D. Robb, Mr. S. J. Wheeler, Mrs. S. J. Wheeler, Mr. J. N. Wardrop.
Per C.M. s.s. Poochi from Wenchow:—Mr. Cupstill.
Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung from Chefoo:—Mr. M. C. Smith.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Nagasaki:—Mr. W. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Martin and 2 children, Mr. D. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell, Mr. C. Nijiragy, Mr. Polliloff, Mr. A. G. Chu, Mr. Z. L. Tsang, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Weif, Mr. and Mrs. Whitgob. For Vladivostock:—Mrs. V. Meier and child, Mrs. H. Mackenzie, Miss Scorchin, Mrs. Janson, Mr. Alexandre Serguejeff, Mr. W. Mawok, Mr. N. Th. Sjostodt, Mr. Borrgovskay, Mr. W. Larionoff.
Per I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo for Kiukiang:—Miss J. Pok. For Hankow:—Mr. Monbaron, Messrs. G. Rucker, C. Githan and D. Douglas.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo:—Misses Ashby, E. Allen, Loehr and Wales, Messrs. R. H. Gaskin and Quein. For Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Kinipple and child, Mr. E. and Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Large, Mrs. and Master Stokes. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Gee and 2 children, Capt. Pelliol, and Mr. Cochrane.

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—Very fine, hot weather at Shanghai. Rain at Chinkiang. Thunderstorms in the North. Cyclonic circulation on the coasts of the Yellow Sea.
Signs of two shallow depression of the typhoon kind in the South: one, in the vicinity of the Paracls; the other, N.E. of the Philippine; both, moving to the westward.
21.—Fine hot weather, with very light dew; moderate S. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, July 21, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	755.41	756.05
„ „ inches.....	29.74	29.77
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	†1.76	†1.83
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†1.40	-0.66
Wind { Direction	ssw	ssw
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	17	22
Wind { Miles	10.6	13.7
Temperature { Cen	25°9	30°8
Temperature { Fahr	78.7	86.5
Humidity: co	93	70
Nebulosity: 5-10	5	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for July 22nd, 23rd and 24th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE BLUE DIAMOND"
Pathe's Film d'Art
IN TWO REELS
A detective film story full of excitement, of superb photographic quality and magnificently acted.

"PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES"
Depicting latest events of interest.

THE RUSSIAN UNITS AT THE CAMP DE MAILLY.

"WIFFLES IN THE PATH OF GLORY"
A strong topical comedy, which deals with the present war and contains thrills as well as amusement.
In two Reels.

"HAM THE REDSKIN"
Ham and Bud comedy

Commencing Monday, July 24
Direct from America and the Continent
GEO. W. JARROT
In Comedy, Song and Dance
Featuring his Silent Partner
THE DANCING VENUS
(The Girl Who Never Talks Back)

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 22nd, 23rd & 24th July

"CURING THE DOCTOR"
Comedy

"WHEN THE PRESS SPEAKS"
Vitagraph Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"LIZZIE'S ESCAPE"
Comedy

"THE BROKEN COIN"
6th and 7th Episodes
4 Paris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 22nd, 23rd and 24th July, 1916

"THE UPWARD WAY"
Drama

"A SNAKEVILLE COURTSHIP"
Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"MYSTERIOUS MR. DARVEY"
Comedy

"THE BROKEN COIN"
4th and 5th Episodes
4 Parts.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday

"MYSTERY OF SILVER SKULL"
A Powerful Detective Drama
In Two Parts

"HIS MUSICAL CAREER"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy

"HELEN'S SACRIFICE"
Hazards of Helen Series

INTERESTING WAR GAZETTE

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE

Do not fail to see Pathe's French Gazette at the Apollo Theatre To-night and Sunday, depicting all the most interesting incidents in the arrival of the Russian troops at the Camp de Mailly.

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of programme every Tuesday and Friday

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

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Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD ON

Monday, the 24th inst.

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bevelled Mirror-back Bedroom Suites, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Roll-top Desks and Office Chairs, Letter Files, Jardiniere Stands, Ice Chests, Silver Ware Cabinets, Teapoys, Single and Double Iron Bedsteads, Columbia Gramaphones with Records, and a few lots of Glasses and E. P. Ware, etc., etc., etc.

On View Friday the 21st inst.

"THE EUROPEAN WAR"

By Bill Smith

Special Correspondent

Now being Published for free distribution on August 1st.

Early Application Requested

Address:

"Bill Smith"

Author,

c/o Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

SUCCESS

cannot be sustained unless it is backed up by merit.

UNDERWOOD

sales are greater than ever before—due to honesty in manufacture. Underwood Typewriters in the second-hand market realise better prices than any other machine—WHY?

"The machine you will eventually buy"

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

44a Kiangse Road. Telephone 3805.

10460

The National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic of China (1914)

$16,000,000 and Supplementary Issue of $8,000,000

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth Year of the Republic of China (1915)

$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two Loans are hereby notified that the Interest Instalments for the month of May, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000)—$240,000 in all—have been received by the undersigned.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector-General of Customs.

Inspectorate-General of Customs.
Peking, 17th July, 1916.

10485 J 23

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

DESK room (Central) to let, with every office convenience. For full particulars apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

10488 J 22

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road, to let, two nice attic rooms, facing south.

10404 e.o.d.

TO LET, well-furnished front room, with small room attached, also bathroom and balcony. Suitable married couples or bachelors; also attic room at moderate terms. 12-a, Quinsan Gardens.

10491 J 25

TO LET, two well-furnished attic rooms, with bathroom. Apply Mrs. Geo. Pearson, 17, Quinsan Gardens.

10481 J 22

TO LET in private German family, furnished room, bathroom attached, with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

10431 J 23

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. P.

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED Chinese, University graduate, having considerable knowledge of law, desires position in some law office. Good recommendations. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

10302 E. O.D.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, two first-class musicians, violinist and 'cello preferred. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

10479 J 22

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by a neutral gentleman, a well-furnished room with bath attached, and if possible with a verandah, facing south; must be near town and reasonable terms, without board. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS, stating terms.

10494 J 22

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES TO LET, *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101, Aue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10495

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, 4 or 5-roomed-house, from 1st September, near Hongkew Park preferred. Furniture can take up at good terms. Please give full particulars to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

10486 J 26

WANTED to rent, an unfurnished house (4 or 6 rooms), from beginning of October. Western district preferably, not on French side. Please give full particulars to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

10480 J 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 63

Tender for two Steel Pontoons

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of two steel pontoons, to be delivered alongside the Conservancy Yard at Chang Wah Pang, Woosung.

Specifications can be obtained after noon on July 20th from the Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the above pontoons addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and marked "tender for steel pontoons" must be sent in to the Board before noon, July 26th, 1916.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, July 20th, 1916.

10482

Estate of C. P. McKiernan, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against C. P. McKiernan, late of Chungking, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 20, 1916; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

M. S. MYERS,
American Consul.

Chungking, China,
June 20, 1916.

10354

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠

Pearl Dealers

49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has NEW PEARLS to dispose of is requested to communicate with us.

We are ready to buy white Pearls from European countries. Write to, or call in person at the above address.

10199

Kuling, Mokanshan

Visitors at the above resorts, who are not already Subscribers to

The China Press

can obtain copies of the paper at

The Mission Book Co., Kuling, and Messrs. Yut Sae-chang, Mokanshan

Electric ~ Kettles.

Electric Kettles are ideal for heating small quantities of water—a touch of the switch and boiling water is ready in a few minutes at a negligable cost.

Electric Kettles may be operated off any lamp socket or plug at any time of the day or night. NO EXTRA EXPENSE FOR WIRING.

Electric Kettles of various types are stocked and sold at moderate prices by local contractors, they may be seen at the

Municipal Electricity Department

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD and A1297 BROADWAY.

Telephone No. 2660. Telephone No. 840.

In The United States Court for China

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Huddleston Lent, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert Huddleston Lent, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Edward H. Dunning, Esquire, c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, Shanghai, China, Administrator of his estate, on or before January 17, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,
Administrator,

c/o Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, July 7th, 1916.

10862

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the engagement of Mr. F. Baughman as Motor Engineer with this Company was terminated on July 15th, 1916.

The following appointments are hereby confirmed.

H. A. FULLER.
Late Sales Manager of Frank & Co., Inc. of Manila.
Sales Department.

O. A. KING.
Late of E. C. McCullough & La Estrella, Auto Palace of Manila.
Motor Engineer.

J. F. HULL.
Late of Manila Electric Railway & Light Co.
Carriage Building and Painting Department.

J. HARVEY.
Late of the Goodrich Tyre & Rubber Co.
Tyre and Vulcanizing Department.

A. MACGREGOR.
Manager,
Hankow Branch.

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
Shanghai and Hankow.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE is hereby given that my engagement with The Central Garage Co., Ltd., Shanghai, terminated on July 15th, 1916.

F. BAUGHMAN
Shanghai.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10277 J 31

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, about 50 select Victrola 12-inch records; must be in first-class condition. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

10489 J 25

WANTED to buy, complete dining-room suite, in good condition. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

10484 J 21 23

FOR SALE, hornless gramophone and 42 double records, almost new and in good condition. Complete with box. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

10476 J 22

FOR SALE, Hupmobile touring-car, 1916 model, Tls. 2000. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

10493

WANTED, a second-hand "Victrola" on instalment plan. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

10492 J 22

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. P.

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

$4.00 PER HOUR! WEST 1080. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9